"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; little change in temperature.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,660. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

M'ADOO ARRANGES TOUR OF THE WEST TO PUSH THE LOAN

Plans Strong Appeals to Patriotism to Loosen Nation's Purse Strings.

WILL EXPLAIN WAR NEEDS

And Tell People in the Chief Cities That This Is a Fight to the Finish.

TREASURY CIRCULAR OUT

Gives Full Details of $2,000,000,000 Offering — Party Speakers' Bureaus May Be Utilized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The actual campaign to float the first $2,000,000,000 in bonds of the $5,000,000,000 Liberty Loan was begun today when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo made public the official prospectus and the subscription blank, and called upon the people to show to the enemies of the United States that the country had billions which it was ready to sacrifice in the cause of freedom.

At the same time it was announced that to push the loan Secretary McAdoo would make a tour of the Middle West, beginning on May 17 at Chicago and going as far west as Denver. He will address representative audiences in some of the chief cities and bring home to the people of the Middle West the need of unanimous co-operation with the Government in making the big issue more than a success.

Mr. McAdoo will tell his audiences that the United States is not engaged in half a war, but is in a fight to the finish with autocracy, still strongly entrenched. He will appeal to their patriotism to do their part in making effective the declaration of the President that America pledges all her resources in the cause of democracy. He will seek to unloose the pursestrings of all classes so that the Liberty Loan will not only be fully subscribed, but tremendously oversubscribed, and that Germany may realize, in the words of a statement which the Secretary issued tonight, "that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of liberty."

The Secretary will speak in Chicago on May 17; Milwaukee, May 18; St. Paul, May 19; Des Moines, May 21; Lincoln, Neb., May 22; Denver, May 23; Kansas City, May 24, and probably in other cities, for which no definite arrangements yet have been made.

Opening of the "Actual Campaign."

"With the announcement today of the details of the Liberty Loan," Mr. McAdoo said tonight, "the preliminary campaign is ended and the actual campaign has begun. There are thirty days within which the people of the United States must make good the action of Congress in pledging all the resources of the country for the conduct of a righteous war—a war for universal liberty.

"Failure to subscribe the $2,000,000,000 required would be a confession of national impotence. I do not for a moment doubt the overwhelming success of the Ligerty Loan if the people are made to realize that no great work of this kind can be accomplished unless every one throws himself into the task with the energy and fire of determined patriotism.

"Wars cannot be conducted without money. It is the first thing to be provided. In this war it is the most immediate help, the most efective help, that we can give. We must not be content with a subscription of $2,000,000,000. We must oversubscribe this loan as an indication that America is stirred to the depths and aroused to the summit of her greatness in the cause of freedom.

"Let us not endanger success by complacent optimism. Let us not satisfy ourselves with the reflection that some one else will subscribe the required amount. Let every man and woman in the land make it his or her business to subscribe to the Liberty Loan immediately, and if they cannot subscribe themselves, let them induce somebody else to subscribe. Provide the Government with the funds indispensably needed for the conduct of the war, and give notice to the enemies of the United States that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of liberty.

"Buy a Liberty bond today. Do not put it off till tomorrow. Every dollar provided quickly and expended wisely will shorten the war and save human life."

Wide Publicity Campaign.

The Treasury Department is planning a vigorous publicity campaign in behalf of the bond issue. This campaign may include the use of the speakers' bureaus of the two big political parties. Secretary McAdoo tonight asked for the co-operation of the newspapers in giving publicity to the Treasury's prospectus.

"I know of no more patriotic act that the newspapers might perform," he said, "than to publish this prospectus and subscription blank in full tomorrow morning. The Treasury Department has been bombarded with telegrams, telephone messages, and letters urgently requesting the very information that they contain."

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the New York Bankers' Liberty Loan Committee, was the one to suggest the use of the machinery of the political campaign committees to spread information. He sent this telegram to Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee:

In connection with the work which the committee appointed by the Federal Re-

Continued on Page 3.

Germans Plan to Raise Ships U-Boats Sunk and Make Profit

AMSTERDAM, May 13.—The problem of salving ships sunk by submarines is solved, according to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, which says that German naval engineers have perfected a process of raising ships from the bottom of the sea. Details are withheld, except that specially equipped salvage vessels will be employed and that they will be able to operate even in stormy weather.

The Fremdenblatt, which, as an example, puts the value of the ships sunk in February alone at what it calls the moderate figure of $180,000,000, says that the number of ships sunk and their favorable position in most cases for raising guarantees for many years after the war plenty of work and a rich profit.

BIG DAMAGE DONE IN 2 U-BOAT PORTS

Fire in Wilhelmshaven Cripples Yards, Which Are Closed to the Public.

KILLED 63 AT ZEEBRUGGE

British Destroyed Two Submarine Sheds, According to Reports in Rotterdam.

AMSTERDAM, May 13, (via London.)—For seven hours on Wednesday a great fire raged on the Imperial wharves at Wilhelmshaven, according to advices received here today. The submarine building department was seriously damaged. The entire district has been closed to the public.

Wilhelmshaven is the chief German naval station and war harbor in the North Sea and is the second largest naval base of the empire. It is situated in the Province of Hanover, on the north side of Jahde Bay. The harbor contains numerous docks and slips capable of accommodating war vessels of every description and size. In addition to eight enormous dry docks and two 35,000-ton floating docks, there are five floating docks and four pontoons for torpedo boats.

MUCH DAMAGE AT ZEEBRUGGE.

Two U-Boat Sheds Blown Up and 63 Persons Slain, It Is Said.

ROTTERDAM, May 13, (via London.)—According to reports received here, the naval attack made yesterday upon the German submarine base at Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, was the most destructive yet carried out by British warships.

Two submarine sheds were blown up. Sixty-three persons were killed and upward of 100 others were taken to hospital.

Dover Shaken by Bombardment.

DOVER, May 13.—The concussion of the bombardment at Zeebrugge was felt here and at neighboring coast places in a quite unusual manner. Windows and doors rattled sharply, although the battle was proceeding sixty miles away, the reverberations of the guns caused the belief that the heaviest naval artillery was being employed.

Among the reports of the results current locally was one to the effect that the great mole protecting Zeebrugge Harbor was badly breached. If this proves true and quick repair is impossible, the port is likely to be rendered useless by the rapid siltaing up of the sand.

LONDON, May 13.—An official statement issued this evening by the Admiralty relative to the bombardment of Zeebrugge Saturday says:

A very heavy bombardment of the important area at Zeebrugge was successfully carried out Saturday morning by a portion of our forces under orders of the Dover Vice Admiral.

The Royal Mail Air Service rendered valuable co-operation, and over fifteen aerial combats occurred in which four enemy machines were destroyed and five others were driven down out of control.

Two of our machines failed to return. One of these descended in Dutch territory and was interned.

BERLIN, May 13, (via London.)—"Enemy monitors, during foggy weather early Saturday morning shelled Zeebrugge from a great distance," says an official statement issued today by the Admiralty. "Our batteries replied. There was no loss of life. Slight material damage was done. Two enemy airplanes were shot down."

FIRST U-BOAT CHASER OFF THE WAYS HERE

110-Foot Craft, Nucleus of Fleet, Launched Five Weeks After the Keel Is Laid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The first of the new submarine chasers being built by the Government has been launched at the New York Navy Yard, according to an official announcement made tonight by the Committee on Public Information.

The keel was laid on April 1, and within five weeks the 110-foot vessel was in the water. Another chaser, begun at the New Orleans Navy Yard on April 1, is ready to be launched in the next few days.

Considerable work must be done on these vessels after they have been launched, and they will not be ready for use for a month.

Many others of the 110-foot motor craft are nearing completion and will be put into the water within a few weeks. Private builders and navy yards are rushing construction, so that a large number of the vessels may be available soon for coast patrol work and attack on submarines.

SPAIN PROTESTS TO BERLIN.

Steamer Torpedoed in Her Waters —Patrol by Destroyers.

MADRID, May 13, (via Paris.)—The Spanish Government has sent a note of protest to the German Government concerning the torpedoing of the steamer Carmen, which was sunk within Spanish territorial waters.

The Spanish Government, it is announced, will also establish a patrol by destroyers between the Cantabrian coast and France.

MONGOLIA'S SHOT CRIPPLED U-BOAT, KILLED CAPTAIN

Submarine That Stopped First Shell Fired by America in War Was Not Sunk.

PERISCOPE KNOCKED OFF

The Upper Part of the Conning Tower Also Was Much Damaged.

LEARNED BY SECRET SERVICE

Liner Reaches American Port with News—Fired at Supposed U-Boat on Way Back.

The armed American steamship Mongolia, which fired the first shot in the war on April 19 at a German submarine, arrived yesterday at an American port with the report that the shot did not sink the U-boat, as was at first supposed, but knocked away the periscope, damaged the upper part of the conning tower, and killed the commander. This change of opinion, one of the officers said, was due to the fact that three days after the Mongolia reached England the British Admiralty was informed through its secret service that a U-boat had arrived at Kiel with the periscope gone, the top section of the conning tower smashed, and the body of the commander on board, who had been killed by the shell fired from the American liner by Gunner's Mate James Goodwin of Portsmouth, Va.

The hitting of the conning tower, it was said, would account for the small cloud of vapor which ascended after the shell struck the submarine. The U-boat was sighted about 5:30 A. M. on April 19, when the sea was perfectly calm and the weather clear, ten miles south of South Foreland, in the English Channel. She was on the port side, before the beam, the officers said, and came around the stern of the Mongolia to the starboard quarter. The first shot hit the mark, and three more were fired, all from the stern gun.

On the voyage back to America the naval gunners fired a shot at what they believed might be a submarine, but did not get any tangible result. This was at midnight on May 4, in the mouth of the English Channel, when the sea was very rough. The ship was zigzagging at the time at fifteen knots, when one of the gunners aft declared there was a submarine on the port quarter. The officers on the bridge looked through their glasses and saw some shimmering object passing through the water within fifty feet of the stern, which might have been a torpedo. One shot from the stern gun was fired at some faint object about 2,000 yards away, to make sure, and the Mongolia continued her course.

On the following day something like a submarine was sighted on the surface of the sea nearly a mile away on the starboard beam with hundreds of seagulls hovering over it. The gunners were about to fire when the officer on the bridge shouted through his megaphone: "Don't shoot. It's a dead horse."

That was the final incident on the voyage home.

The committee in charge of the testimonial dinner to be given on Wednesday night at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Captain Emery Rice of the Mongolia announced yesterday that the speakers would be the Right Rev. C. H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands; Willard D. Straight, Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Melville E. Stone, and possibly Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

KAISER HAS TO CALL AMERICAN DENTIST

German Royalty Have Rushed to Our Tooth Doctors in Each New Crisis.

COPENHAGEN, May 13, (via London.)—Emperor William recognizes no state of war with the United States, so far as his personal comfort is concerned. This is shown by the fact that he has summoned his American dentist, Arthur Newton Davis of Piqua, Ohio, to visit him at Great Headquarters this week, and attend to the necessary repairs to the imperial teeth.

The war in general has proved toothache to be no respecter of international relations, and throughout the long months of tension between Germany and the United States the imperial and royal family and the highest officials of the State have continued to patronize their respective American dentists. Each new crisis was marked by an almost ludicrous rush of members of the royal families, Foreign Office officials, and other dignitaries to get their teeth attended to before the possible departure of the American dentists. Some of the most rabid vituperators of the United States have been mild as doves in American dental chairs.

The Emperor's personal view of the relations with the United States apparently is the official interpretation of his Government, which, in a communication regarding the continuance of the Belgian relief work, speaks not of war but of the "abandonment of neutrality" by the United States.

Along the same line is a declaration in the Reichstag Committee by Major Gen. Fredrich, who said there was no intention to intern Americans.

VENUS PENCILS.
No work VENUS PENCILS cannot do.—Advt.

Contract Signed for First of 1,000 Ships In Billion-Dollar Anti-Submarine Project

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Signing of the first contract for ship construction under the Administration's billion-dollar building program was announced tonight by the Federal Shipping Board. The contract went to the Los Angeles Ship Building and Dry Dock Company, and called for delivery in 1918 of eight steel vessels, each to carry 8,800 tons of cargo.

It also was announced that the board was bargaining for 250,000 tons additional steel and wood tonnage for delivery as early as possible. Some of the wooden ships already are under construction, their builders proceeding without awaiting formal contracts.

The Shipping Board plans to have built within the next eighteen months at least 1,000 ships, steel and wood, of more than 3,000,000 aggregate tonnage, to combat the German submarine campaign. Bills to be introduced in Congress this week call for an initial appropriation of $400,000,000. Later an additional $350,000,000 will be asked, and if this is not enough still more will be sought.

"The Government," said Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board today, "is convinced that ship construction is vital to American success in the war. A billion dollars is a cheap price to pay if it turns the balance between victory and defeat. If $1,000,000,000 is insufficient more money must be spent."

Under the bills to be introduced the Government will be empowered to requisition shipyards, if necessary, to hasten construction, and in an emergency could take over the country's steel mills' output and put it into shipbuilding. Officials, however, believe the power will not have to be invoked.

The eight vessels to be built at Los Angeles will be of a standardized type, developed on the Pacific Coast, and found satisfactory as well as economical.

The board is studying four sets of plans for cargo-ship construction. The Pacific Coast plan calls for the largest vessels of the four. It is possible that all four will be adopted, and that shipyards in different parts of the country will be assigned to construct the vessels they can build cheapest and most quickly.

The ships to be built at Los Angeles will be delivered as follows: Two in May, two in June, two in September, and two in October of next year.

VIVIANI THRILLS BOSTON AUDIENCE

2,000 Dinner Guests Honor Him by Standing Through His Hour Address.

PICTURES A WORLD UNION

Hopes for a League That Will Prevent Mad Autocrats Playing Havoc with the Universe.

BOSTON, May 13.—Boston gave a warm greeting today to René Viviani, former Premier of France and head of the French War Mission to the United States. The distinguished visitor, coming a day after the city had outstretched its arms to Marshal Joffre, was feasted, toasted, and cheered by thousands.

Despite a cold, drizzling rain that fell all day, M. Viviani and his party were taken through streets decorated with the colors of France, Great Britain, and the United States, and were applauded enthusiastically wherever they went.

Welcomed by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, and other State and city officials, the French statesman later was the centre of a reception in the Boston Public Library. A visit to the home of A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, and to the Widener Memorial Library of that institution, and another reception and dinner at the Boston City Club completed the list of functions for the day.

M. Viviani and his party, which included the Marquis de Chambrun and General Vignal, Military Attaché at the French Embassy in Washington, arrived here from Ottawa a little after 9 A. M. They were met at the station by William L. Phillips and Warren H. Robbins, of the State Department, and local officials and were driven to the home of Dr. Henry F. Sears, in Beacon Street. After a morning of rest, M. Viviani and his party were the guests of Governor McCall at a luncheon in the Sears home.

Speaks at the Public Library.

The visit to the Public Library was the first public event on the day's program. Speaking from the grand stairway to an audience that filled every available foot of space, M. Viviani said that he had never been alarmed over the neutrality of the United States.

"I knew in my heart," he said, with emphasis, "that great country could not contemplate the slaughter of innocents, the burning of cathedrals, and other outrages without throwing in your lot with France and her allies."

He pleaded for "spiritual union across the sea," which he said would forever safeguard the principles of true democracy. The present war, he said, must be a fight to the finish, and there must be only the thought of victory in the minds of all the allies. If a German victory were possible, he added, the free peoples of the world, those of America included, would be reduced to "servitude and slavery."

After leaving the library, members of the mission paid a short visit to the local headquarters of the American Fund for French Wounded. They were then driven to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, where they viewed the work of the Surgical Dressings Committee. Then a flying trip was made to Cambridge, and M. Viviani called at the home of President Lowell. He expressed regret at being unable to be at the university yesterday to receive the honorary degree which was to have been conferred upon him.

The visitors' day closed with a reception and dinner at the City Club and an address in the great auditorium by M. Viviani, which evoked a demonstration that the speaker declared would be one of the pleasantest memories of his mission to America. Encouraged, evidently, by the realization that a very large percentage of his 2,000 auditors followed his French without difficulty, M. Viviani spoke for nearly an hour.

The City Club established two precedents today. It gave a dinner to a guest on Sunday, and the audience stood on their feet throughout his address. The only smile that lightened the grave face of the orator broke when at the conclusion of his address the presiding officer called for a "rising vote" of thanks. When the laughter had ceased a show of hands was substituted. Always sympathetic, his hearers in sev-

Continued on Page 4.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Adv.

BALFOUR VISITS COL. ROOSEVELT

Motors to Oyster Bay for Tea After Having Luncheon with Col. E. M. House.

AT SAGAMORE HILL 4 HOURS

No Hint Given as to Matters Discussed—Commission Returns to Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 13.—Arthur J. Balfour, accompanied by his Parliamentary Secretary, Ian Malcolm, paid a four-hour visit to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt this afternoon at Sagamore Hill, staying for high tea, which in the Roosevelt menage takes the place of dinner on Sunday evening. More than usual interest was attached to the visit from the fact that Mr. Balfour had lunched, after attending religious services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York this morning, at the town residence of Colonel E. M. House. But no information was forthcoming as to what was said by the British statesman with either of the Americans concerning issues of the time.

It was admitted at Sagamore Hill that the war had been mentioned in the course of conversation, and the surmise was that the Colonel's plan for taking volunteers to France came in for consideration, but no details were announced. The trip was the result of an invitation given by Mr. Roosevelt, who was already fairly well acquainted with Mr. Balfour, at the Mayor's dinner at the Waldorf on Friday night.

Mr. Balfour and his secretary left the residence of Vincent Astor at about 4:30 o'clock. They were escorted to the city limits by motor cycle policemen, and all the way to and from Oyster Bay by three cars full of Secret Service men under Chief William J. Flinn and Captain John Henry.

The party reached Sagamore Hill about 6 o'clock, and Colonel Roosevelt took Mr. Balfour for a trip over the estate, which is bright with the green of Spring, before they went in to the evening meal. The only other guest was the Colonel's son, Quentin, who has just enlisted as a private in the aviation corps of the regular army, and is now about to take instruction at Mineola.

Mr. Balfour and Colonel Roosevelt have met twice before, both times in London. The first occasion was in 1910, after the Colonel's return from his African hunt, and the second in 1914, when he made a brief stay in England after going to Madrid to attend the marriage of his son Kermit.

One of the matters recalled today was that on this trip the Colonel had told Mr. Balfour of a Scotch engineer on the steamer which brought the Colonel back from Brazil earlier in the year, who used to discuss metaphysics and theology with him and displayed a number of newspaper clippings of the Gifford lectures which Mr. Balfour had delivered at the University of Glasgow in 1913 and 1914.

Mr. Balfour told the Colonel that he had remembered the incident and had sent the engineer a copy of the lectures when they were published in book form under the title of "Theism and Humanism" in the following year. But how largely theology and metaphysics occupied the conversation it was impossible to learn; certainly, however, Colonel Roosevelt was highly pleased with the visit, and he said afterward that he was very much delighted by the episode.

Mr. Balfour left about 10 o'clock, the Colonel waving him a good-bye from the veranda, and drove direct to the Pennsylvania Station in New York, to join the other civilian members of the party on board a special train leaving for Washington at midnight.

General Bridges to Stay a While.

Lieut. Gen. G. T. M. Bridges and the officers of his staff will remain in New York for several days, staying at the Plaza, but the other members of the party have returned to the capital. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, left yesterday afternoon and the others at midnight over the Pennsylvania Railroad on a special train.

The train will make no stops between here and the capital. The station runway was lined by fifty uniformed policemen, and a detachment of detectives was

Continued on Page 4.

KORNILOFF RESIGNS AS COMMANDER OF PETROGRAD ARMY

Refuses to Submit His Orders for Indorsement by Workmen's Deputies.

BRUSILOFF WARNS NATION

Says Continued Lack of Discipline in Army Will Entail Russia's Ruin.

COUNCIL GRASPING POWER

Communicating by Telegraph Directly with Foreign Governments and Organizing the Provinces.

PETROGRAD, May 13.—General Korniloff, commander of the Petrograd garrison, resigned today. The General explained to an interviewer that his resignation was due to an impossible position arising from the efforts of various organizations to control the garrison, and added: "Well, then, let them take the responsibility."

The last straw which led to the commander's resignation was the demand made yesterday by the executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies that all Korniloff's orders should be presented to the committee for its indorsement. General Korniloff will go to the front to command one of the armies.

Addressing a congress of delegates of the field army Minshiviki Tseretelli, member of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, declared that the German and Austrian proletariat had not yet emerged from the state of chauvinistic intoxication into which they had been plunged by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, and the imperialist bourgeoisie.

"As long as the German proletariat marches with Emperor William," said the speaker, "our position is clear. Should we now stretch a fraternal hand toward the peoples of Central Europe to conclude a separate peace it would be an eternal shame which would lead inevitably to the downfall and annihilation of Russia. We will not seek to break our engagements with our allies. On the contrary we will do our utmost that the alliance arranged by the bourgeoisie shall be more solidly cemented by the fraternal union of the allied democracies."

Brusiloff Deplores Conditions.

LONDON, Monday, May 14.—The Times Odessa correspondent, telegraphing under date of May 9, says a great impression has been created by a recent speech of General Alexis Brusiloff, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies on the southwestern front, complaining of the serious shortcomings of the army and deploring the agitation for a premature peace, the relaxation in discipline, the number of desertions from the army, and the tendency of the Russian soldiers to fraternize with the enemy.

General Brusiloff, says the correspondent, declared that the enemy had tempted the Russian soldiers by offering them vodka and had tried to deceive them with proclamations. He added that the desertions were having a baneful influence in the army's rear, along the railroads, and in villages, and that if the lack of discipline was continued it must entail the ruin of Russia.

General Korniloff, who has now resigned, was in command of the Petrograd district at the time the Imperial Government was overthrown and personally placed under arrest the former Empress Alexandra, who was residing at the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace.

In an order issued May 6 General Korniloff warned the inhabitants of Petrograd that a German attack on the capital was impending by way of Libau, and directed the reorganization of reserve elements to defend the city. Following the publication of this order the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates requested the Kronstadt, Tsarskoe-Selo, Krasnoselo, Peterhof and other garrisons around Petrograd not to send troops into the capital without a written request from the Executive Committee.

STRAIGHT TALK TO COUNCIL.

French Munitions Minister Tells What France Expects of Russia.

PETROGRAD, May 13. — Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, was received yesterday afternoon by the Executive Committee of Workmen's and Soldier's Deputies and invited to explain his point of view on the present political situation, on the war and on the actions of International Socialism.

In a speech which lasted more than two hours, M. Thomas indicated what French public opinion expected from new Russia. He said France was at times uneasy regarding the assistance which Russia might lend. The hopes of the French democracy were that the new Russia would help France unreservedly.

M. Thomas then analyzed the mistakes French Socialists might make regarding the ideas of Russian Socialists and vice versa. It was necessary, he said, to find bases and conditions on which common action could be taken. He explained why the majority of French So-

Continued on Page 2.

The Representative of THE BALSAMS Dixville Notch, N. H., will be at The New England Resorts Association Office, 1180 Broadway, May 18th to June 8th. Hours 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.—Advt.

Powerful Bomb Discovered in Kaiser's Palace, Paris Hears

PARIS, May 13.—An infernal machine was discovered recently in the Bellevue Palace in the Tiergarten in Berlin, where the Imperial German family is now residing, according to a correspondent who sends German news to L'Humanité. The machine, he says, contained enough dynamite to wreck the palace and the adjoining buildings.

"It is probable the German Government will declare this news 'a pure invention,'" says the correspondent. "Nevertheless, I can affirm that my information is accurate."

BETHMANN CLASHES WITH HINDENBURG

Said to Have Threatened to Resign if Kaiser, at General's Urging, Blocked Reforms.

HURRIED TRIP TO VIENNA

May Shun Peace Statement In Reichstag Speech Tomorrow —His Foes Still Busy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 13.—The annexationist press of Berlin suggests that the Chancellor made his recent trip to Army Headquarters to offer his resignation, in view of his impossible position between the batteries of the Conservatives and Socialists. The Tageblatt says that if anything of the sort happened the resignation was not accepted.

According to the story current in Reichstag circles, what happened was this: The Kaiser, Junkers, and militarists were alarmed by the radically democratic recommendations of the Reichstag Committee on Constitutional Reforms, Hindenburg being especially infuriated by the attempt of the committee to gain some Parliamentary control of the Army and Navy. Hence the Kaiser proposed to nullify all the committee's proposals by closing the session of the Reichstag instead of merely adjourning the House. This would mean that all the committee work of the House would have to be done over again in a new session, and thus the reactionaries would gain six months.

It is said that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg urgently warned against the consequences of such a measure, threatened to resign if it were taken, and finally carried his point.

The German press now asserts that the Chancellor will address the Reichstag on Tuesday, giving a general outline of his views on the military and political situation, doubtless formulated during the conversations which he had at Headquarters with the Kaiser and Field Marshal von Hindenburg. According to these forecasts he will not, however, enter into a discussion of the Socialist and Conservative interpellations on the subject of peace, only making a short formal statement and practically requesting the postponement of this discussion until July. It is understood that he will have a majority of four or five votes in favor of such a postponement.

VIENNA, Monday, May 14, (via Amsterdam to London.)—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg had luncheon on Sunday with Emperor Charles and Empress Zita. Later he dined with Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister, and started on his return for Berlin in the evening.

The discussion which the Chancellor started with Count Czernin will soon be continued in Berlin.

Berlin Thinks Chancellor Secure.

BERLIN, May 13, (via London, May 14.)—While the baiting of the Imperial Chancellor is going on, the events of the last forty-eight hours would seem to indicate that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's position continues secure. The Chancellor returned from a hurried visit to Great Headquarters Saturday and departed the same night for Vienna, after having spent the day conferring with the Reichstag party leaders concerning the interpellations on Germany's war aims.

Both his visit to Great Headquarters and his trip to the Austrian capital were made in connection with the Chancellor's declaration covering the war aims, which he will submit to the Reichstag on Tuesday. Both the Government and the middle-of-the-road parties are desirous of avoiding an extensive or acrimonious debate, and representatives of the latter will unite in a joint statement or present independent coinciding declarations.

It is contended that the Chancellor holds enough strong cards in the present military situation, the success of the U-boats, the record sixth war loan, and the improvement in the food situation, to beat off his opponents who have been at his heels for months.

Bethmann's Foes Still Active.

COPENHAGEN, May 13, (via London.)—The latest direct advices received here from Berlin confirm the impression that a vigorous campaign is being waged to compass the downfall of Dr. von Betnmann Hollweg.

The movement has shown such strength that there was much speculation, when the news of the Chancellor's trip to Great Headquarters became known Friday, whether he would return as Chancellor or as a private individual. The friends of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, however, were absolute-

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH ADVANCE OUTPOSTS NORTH OF BULLECOURT

Germans Trapped in Tunnels as Haig's Troops Sweep Forward Through Village.

HONOR TO AUSTRALIANS

Men from Antipodes Clung Desperately for Ten Days to Dangerously Exposed Position.

BRITISH ALSO ENTER ROEUX

Capture Western Part of Town After Successful Attacks Nearby Yesterday.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 13.—While the British were fighting north and south of the Scarpe an attack was made yesterday morning by the English and Scots at Bullecourt, supported by the Australians on their flank. The English and Scottish troops advanced from the south and west and drove forward through the village, establishing themselves first on the road which runs through the centre of the ruins and then going forward again to a line at the extreme north of the village, from which they have pushed out posts.

The place is a rabbit warren of tunnels, in which there may still be Germans holding out, cut off from all chance of escape. When the British got through the enemy seemed to run up these tunnels, hoping to get away to Riencourt, but by this time the Australians had just come up and captured a crowd of them numbering two officers and over 180 men, bayoneting a number who refused to surrender and fought like tigers.

German Attacks Futile.

This morning at 3:30 the German artillery put a heavy barrage on the northeast end of the village and launched an attack, which was immediately smashed by gunfire. Only twelve men came within bombing distance, and of these nine were killed outright, while three men have since died from wounds after being taken prisoners. An hour later another German attack was dispersed by the British guns, and this time twenty men broke through. All of them were killed except one, and that one I saw standing alone in a great prisoners' camp this afternoon—a melancholy figure.

It was English troops of the south country who entered Bullecourt, together with some Scottish troops who have attacked the place before and heroically endured an enormous shellfire and an intense gunfire. Little bodies of them entered the village and stayed there, isolated for several days, one group of five, I believe, having been rescued yesterday.

The history of this fighting at Bullecourt is, however, inseparably bound up with the Australian troops who broke through the Hindenburg line to the right of this village and held on to their positions with amazing and splendid courage, although they were utterly exposed on their left and subjected to at least a dozen counterattacks in considerable force, preceded and followed by severe shelling. As I heard all the narrative of this among the Australians today the tragedy of it all—for there were many tragic hours—seemed to me as great as the glory of it, but through all the record of this ten days shines the spirit of the Australian youth, those long-limbed boys of the Southern Cross, who would not retreat from the places they gained, who held an almost impossible position, defended it against fierce attacks from all sides, and gave themselves more elbow room for fighting by bombing further eastward down the Hindenburg line while their wounded were carried down behind the lines.

Australians Were Almost Hemmed In.

They were so surrounded by the enemy, because Bullecourt village was not yet taken, that their machine guns had to fire northward, westward, and eastward. From each of those directions came heavy counterattacks, the enemy striking down from Queant and out of Bullecourt itself, so that the Australians were threatened on their flank. All these attacks were repulsed by machine-gun fire and trench mortars and gunfire, and for ten days other masses of field-gray men came forward shooting, but only once did they cause a slight withdrawal from a front trench of the Hindenburg line, and only once did they penetrate the Australian ranks. It was May 6, and immediately a fierce bayonet attack drove the enemy out with great loss.

All this time there was perfect liaison between the artillery and infantry, and, although the gunners were working under a frightful strain day and night, with storms of explosives searching for their batteries, they were marvelously quick to get on to their living targets during those repeated counterattacks, and broke up the enemy's massed troops again and again.

All Australian officers pay high and touching tribute to the work of their stretcher bearers, who were superb in courage and self-sacrifice. I have seen the ground they had to cross, and I know the evil and peril of it, but they went forward with the infantry and day after day crossed this country in the open with their heavy burdens, never stopping to glance at the bursting shells on either side of them, regardless of their own lives so that they could save their comrades. Unfortunately, the ene-

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; little change in temperature.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,660. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

M'ADOO ARRANGES TOUR OF THE WEST TO PUSH THE LOAN

Plans Strong Appeals to Patriotism to Loosen Nation's Purse Strings.

WILL EXPLAIN WAR NEEDS

And Tell People in the Chief Cities That This Is a Fight to the Finish.

TREASURY CIRCULAR OUT

Gives Full Details of $2,000,000,000 Offering — Party Speakers' Bureaus May Be Utilized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The actual campaign to float the first $2,000,000,000 in bonds of the $5,000,000,000 Liberty Loan was begun today when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo made public the official prospectus and the subscription blank, and called upon the people to show to the enemies of the United States that the country had billions which it was ready to sacrifice in the cause of freedom.

At the same time it was announced that to push the loan Secretary McAdoo would make a tour of the Middle West, beginning on May 17 at Chicago and going as far west as Denver. He will address representative audiences in some of the chief cities and bring home to the people of the Middle West the need of unanimous co-operation with the Government in making the big issue more than a success.

Mr. McAdoo will tell his audiences that the United States is not engaged in half a war, but is in a fight to the finish with autocracy, still strongly entrenched. He will appeal to their patriotism to do their part in making effective the declaration of the President that America pledges all her resources in the cause of democracy. He will seek to unloose the purse strings of all classes so that the Liberty Loan will not only be fully subscribed, but tremendously oversubscribed, and that Germany may realize, in the words of a statement which the Secretary issued tonight, "that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of liberty."

The Secretary will speak in Chicago on May 17; Milwaukee, May 18; St. Paul, May 19; Des Moines, May 21; Lincoln, Neb., May 22; Denver, May 23; Kansas City, May 24, and probably in other cities, for which no definite arrangements yet have been made.

Opening of the "Actual Campaign."

"With the announcement today of the details of the Liberty Loan," Mr. McAdoo said tonight, "the preliminary campaign is ended and the actual campaign has begun. There are thirty days within which the people of the United States must make good the action of Congress in pledging all the resources of the country for the conduct of a righteous war—a war for universal liberty.

"Failure to subscribe the $2,000,000,000 required would be a confession of national impotence. I do not for a moment doubt the overwhelming success of the Ligerty Loan if the people are made to realize that no great work of this kind can be accomplished unless every one throws himself into the task with the energy and fire of determined patriotism.

"Wars cannot be conducted without money. It is the first thing to be provided. In this war it is the most immediate help, the most efective help, that we can give. We must not be content with a subscription of $2,000,000,000. We must oversubscribe this loan as an indication that America is stirred to the depths and aroused to the summit of her greatness in the cause of freedom.

"Let us not endanger success by complacent optimism. Let us not satisfy ourselves with the reflection that some one else will subscribe the required amount. Let every man and woman in the land make it his or her business to subscribe to the Liberty Loan immediately, and if they cannot subscribe themselves, let them induce somebody else to subscribe. Provide the Government with the funds indispensably needed for the conduct of the war, and give notice to the enemies of the United States that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of liberty.

"Buy a Liberty bond today. Do not put it off till tomorrow. Every dollar provided quickly and expended wisely will shorten the war and save human life."

Wide Publicity Campaign.

The Treasury Department is planning a vigorous publicity campaign in behalf of the bond issue. This campaign may include the use of the speakers' bureaus of the two big political parties. Secretary McAdoo tonight asked for the co-operation of the newspapers in giving publicity to the Treasury's prospectus.

"I know of no more patriotic act that the newspapers might perform," he said, "than to publish this prospectus and subscription blank in full tomorrow morning. The Treasury Department has been bombarded with telegrams, telephone messages, and letters urgently requesting the very information that they contain."

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the New York Bankers' Liberty Loan Committee, was the one to suggest the use of the machinery of the political campaign committees to spread information. He sent this telegram to Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee:

In connection with the work which the committee appointed by the Federal Re-

Continued on Page 3.

Germans Plan to Raise Ships U-Boats Sunk and Make Profit

AMSTERDAM, May 13.—The problem of salving ships sunk by submarines is solved, according to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, which says that German naval engineers have perfected a process of raising ships from the bottom of the sea. Details are withheld, except that specially equipped salvage vessels will be employed and that they will be able to operate even in stormy weather.

The Fremdenblatt, which, as an example, puts the value of the ships sunk in February alone at what it calls the moderate figure of $180,000,000, says that the number of ships sunk and their favorable position in most cases for raising guarantees for many years after the war plenty of work and a rich profit.

BIG DAMAGE DONE IN 2 U-BOAT PORTS

Fire in Wilhelmshaven Cripples Yards, Which Are Closed to the Public.

KILLED 63 AT ZEEBRUGGE

British Destroyed Two Submarine Sheds, According to Reports in Rotterdam.

AMSTERDAM, May 13, (via London.)—For seven hours on Wednesday a great fire raged on the Imperial wharves at Wilhelmshaven, according to advices received here today. The submarine building department was seriously damaged. The entire district has been closed to the public.

Wilhelmshaven is the chief German naval station and war harbor in the North Sea and is the second largest naval base of the empire. It is situated in the Province of Hanover, on the north side of Jahde Bay. The harbor contains numerous docks and slips capable of accommodating war vessels of every description and size. In addition to eight enormous dry docks and two 35,000-ton floating docks, there are five floating docks and four pontoons for torpedo boats.

MUCH DAMAGE AT ZEEBRUGGE.

Two U-Boat Sheds Blown Up and 63 Persons Slain, It Is Said.

ROTTERDAM, May 13, (via London.)—According to reports received here, the naval attack made yesterday upon the German submarine base at Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, was the most destructive yet carried out by British warships.

Two submarine sheds were blown up. Sixty-three persons were killed and upward of 100 others were taken to hospital.

Dover Shaken by Bombardment.

DOVER, May 13.—The concussion of the bombardment at Zeebrugge was felt here and at neighboring coast places in a quite unusual manner. Windows and doors rattled sharply, although the battle was proceeding sixty miles away. The reverberations of the guns caused the belief that the heaviest naval artillery was being employed.

Among the reports of the results current locally was one to the effect that th great mole protecting Zeebrugge Harbor was badly breached. If this proves true and quick repair is impossible, the port is likely to be rendered useless by the rapid silting up of the sand.

LONDON, May 13.—An official statement issued this evening by the Admiralty relative to the bombardment of Zeebrugge Saturday says:

A very heavy bombardment of the important area at Zeebrugge was successfully carried out Saturday morning by a portion of our forces under orders of the Dover Vice Admiral.

The Royal Mail Air Service rendered valuable co-operation, and over fifteen aerial combats occurred in which four enemy machines were destroyed and five others were driven down out of control.

Two of our machines failed to return. One of these descended in Dutch territory and was interned.

BERLIN, May 13, (via London.)—"Enemy monitors, during foggy weather early Saturday morning shelled Zeebrugge from a great distance," says an official statement issued today by the Admiralty. "Our batteries replied. There was no loss of life. Slight material damage was done. Two enemy airplanes were shot down."

FIRST U-BOAT CHASER OFF THE WAYS HERE

110-Foot Craft, Nucleus of Fleet, Launched Five Weeks After the Keel Is Laid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The first of the new submarine chasers being built by the Government has been launched at the New York Navy Yard, according to an official announcement made tonight by the Committee on Public Information.

The keel was laid on April 1, and within five weeks the 110-foot vessel was in the water. Another chaser, begun at the New Orleans Navy Yard on April 1, is ready to be launched in the next few days.

Considerable work must be done on these vessels after they have been launched, and they will not be ready for use for a month.

Many others of the 110-foot motor craft are nearing completion and will be put into the water within a few weeks. Private builders and navy yards are rushing construction, so that a large number of the vessels may be available soon for coast patrol work and attack on submarines.

SPAIN PROTESTS TO BERLIN.

Steamer Torpedoed in Her Waters —Patrol by Destroyers.

MADRID, May 13, (via Paris.)—The Spanish Government has sent a note of protest to the German Government concerning the torpedoing of the steamer Carmen, which was sunk within Spanish territorial waters.

The Spanish Government, it is announced, will also establish a patrol by destroyers between the Cantabrian coast and France.

MONGOLIA'S SHOT CRIPPLED U-BOAT, KILLED CAPTAIN

Submarine That Stopped First Shell Fired by America in War Was Not Sunk.

PERISCOPE KNOCKED OFF

The Upper Part of the Conning Tower Also Was Much Damaged.

LEARNED BY SECRET SERVICE

Liner Reaches American Port with News—Fired at Supposed U-Boat on Way Back.

The armed American steamship Mongolia, which fired the first shot in the war on April 19 at a German submarine, arrived yesterday at an American port with the report that the shot did not sink the U-boat, as was at first supposed, but knocked away the periscope, damaged the upper part of the conning tower, and killed the commander. This change of opinion, one of the officers said, was due to the fact that three days after the Mongolia reached England the British Admiralty was informed through its secret service that a U-boat had arrived at Kiel with the periscope gone, the top section of the conning tower smashed, and the body of the commander on board, who had been killed by the shell fired from the American liner by Gunner's Mate James Goodwin of Portsmouth, Va.

The hitting of the conning tower, it was said, would account for the small cloud of vapor which ascended after the shell struck the submarine. The U-boat was sighted about 5:30 A. M. on April 19, when the sea was perfectly calm and the weather clear, ten miles south of South Foreland, in the English Channel. She was on the port side, before the beam, the officers said, and came around the stern of the Mongolia to the starboard quarter. The first shot hit the mark, and three more were fired, all from the stern gun.

On the voyage back to America the naval gunners fired a shot at what they believed might be a submarine, but did not get any tangible result. This was at midnight on May 4, in the mouth of the English Channel, when the sea was very rough. The ship was zigzagging at the time at fifteen knots, when one of the gunners aft declared there was a submarine on the port quarter. The officers on the bridge looked through their glasses and saw some shimmering object passing through the water within fifty feet of the stern, which might have been a torpedo. One shot from the stern gun was fired at some faint object about 2,000 yards away, to make sure, and the Mongolia continued her course.

On the following day something like a submarine was sighted on the surface of the sea nearly a mile away on the starboard beam with hundreds of seagulls hovering over it. The gunners were about to fire when the officer on the bridge shouted through his megaphone: "Don't shoot. It's a dead horse."

That was the final incident on the voyage home.

The committee in charge of the testimonial dinner to be given on Wednesday night at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Captain Emery Rice of the Mongolia announced yesterday that the speakers would be the Right Rev. C. H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands; Willard D. Straight, Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Melville E. Stone, and possibly Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

KAISER HAS TO CALL AMERICAN DENTIST

German Royalty Have Rushed to Our Tooth Doctors in Each New Crisis.

COPENHAGEN, May 13, (via London.)—Emperor William recognizes no state of war with the United States, so far as his personal comfort is concerned. This is shown by the fact that he has summoned his American dentist, Arthur Newton Davis of Piqua, Ohio, to visit him at Great Headquarters this week, and attend to the necessary repairs to the imperial teeth.

The war in general has proved toothache to be no respecter of international relations, and throughout the long months of tension between Germany and the United States the imperial and royal family and the highest officials of the State have continued to patronize their respective American dentists. Each new crisis was marked by an almost ludicrous rush of members of the royal families, Foreign Office officials, and other dignitaries to get their teeth attended to before the possible departure of the American dentists. Some of the most rabid vituperators of the United States have been mild as doves in American dental chairs.

The Emperor's personal view of the relations with the United States apparently is the official interpretation of his Government, which, in a communication regarding the continuance of the Belgian relief work, speaks not of war but of the "abandonment of neutrality" by the United States.

Along the same line is a declaration in the Reichstag Committee by Major Gen. Fredrich, who said there was no intention to intern Americans.

VENUS PENCILS.
No work VENUS PENCILS cannot do.—Advt.

Contract Signed for First of 1,000 Ships In Billion-Dollar Anti-Submarine Project

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Signing of the first contract for ship construction under the Administration's billion-dollar building program was announced tonight by the Federal Shipping Board. The contract went to the Los Angeles Ship Building and Dry Dock Company, and called for delivery in 1918 of eight steel vessels, each to carry 8,800 tons of cargo.

It also was announced that the board was bargaining for 250,000 tons additional steel and wood tonnage for delivery as early as possible. Some of the wooden ships already are under construction, their builders proceeding without awaiting formal contracts.

The Shipping Board plans to have built within the next eighteen months at least 1,000 ships, steel and wood, of more than 3,000,000 aggregate tonnage, to combat the German submarine campaign. Bills to be introduced in Congress this week call for an initial appropriation of $400,000,000. Later an additional $350,000,000 will be asked, and if this is not enough still more will be sought.

"The Government," said Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board today, "is convinced that ship construction is vital to American success in the war. A billion dollars is a cheap price to pay if it turns the balance between victory and defeat. If $1,000,000,000 is insufficient more money must be spent."

Under the bills to be introduced the Government will be empowered to requisition shipyards, if necessary, to hasten construction, and in an emergency could take over the country's steel mills' output and put it into shipbuilding. Officials, however, believe the power will not have to be invoked.

The eight vessels to be built at Los Angeles will be of a standardized type, developed on the Pacific Coast, and found satisfactory as well as economical.

The board is studying four sets of plans for cargo-ship construction. The Pacific Coast plan calls for the largest vessels of the four. It is possible that all four will be adopted, and that shipyards in different parts of the country will be assigned to construct the vessels they can build cheapest and most quickly.

The ships to be built at Los Angeles will be delivered as follows: Two in May, two in June, two in September, and two in October of next year.

VIVIANI THRILLS BOSTON AUDIENCE

2,000 Dinner Guests Honor Him by Standing Through His Hour Address.

PICTURES A WORLD UNION

Hopes for a League That Will Prevent Mad Autocrats Playing Havoc with the Universe.

BOSTON, May 13.—Boston gave a warm greeting today to René Viviani, former Premier of France and head of the French War Mission to the United States. The distinguished visitor, coming a day after the city had outstretched its arms to Marshal Joffre, was feasted, toasted, and cheered by thousands.

Despite a cold, drizzling rain that fell all day, M. Viviani and his party were taken through streets decorated with the colors of France, Great Britain, and the United States, and were applauded enthusiastically wherever they went.

Welcomed by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, and other State and city officials, the French statesman later was the centre of a reception in the Boston Public Library. A visit to the home of A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, and to the Widener Memorial Library of that institution, and another reception and dinner at the Boston City Club completed the list of functions for the day.

M. Viviani and his party, which included the Marquis de Chambrun and General Vignal, Military Attaché at the French Embassy in Washington, arrived here from Ottawa a little after 9 A. M. They were met at the station by William L. Phillips and Warren H. Robbins, of the State Department, and local officials and were driven to the home of Dr. Henry F. Sears, in Beacon Street. After a morning of rest, M. Viviani and his party were the guests of Governor McCall at a luncheon in the Sears home.

Speaks at the Public Library.

The visit to the Public Library was the first public event on the day's program. Speaking from the grand stairway to an audience that filled every available foot of space, M. Viviani said that he had never been alarmed over the neutrality of the United States.

"I knew in my heart," he said, with emphasis, "that your great country could not contemplate the slaughter of innocents, the burning of cathedrals, and other outrages without throwing in your lot with France and her allies."

He pleaded for "spiritual union across the sea," which he said would forever safeguard the principles of true democracy. The present war, he said, must be a fight to the finish, and there must be only the thought of victory in the minds of all the allies. If a German victory were possible, he added, the free peoples of the world, those of America included, would be reduced to "servitude and slavery."

After leaving the library, members of the mission paid a short visit to the local headquarters of the American Fund for French Wounded. They were then driven to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, where they viewed the work of the Surgical Dressings Committee. Then a flying trip was made to Cambridge, and M. Viviani called at the home of President Lowell. He expressed regret at being unable to be at the university yesterday to receive the honorary degree which was to have been conferred upon him.

The visitors' day closed with a reception and dinner at the City Club and an address in the great auditorium by M. Viviani, which evoked a demonstration that the speaker declared would be one of the pleasantest memories of his mission to America. Encouraged, evidently, by the realization that a very large percentage of his 2,000 auditors followed his French without difficulty, M. Viviani spoke for nearly an hour.

The City Club established two precedents today. It gave a dinner to a guest on Sunday, and the audience stood on their feet throughout his address. The only smile that lightened the grave face of the orator broke when at the conclusion of his address the presiding officer called for a "rising vote" of thanks. When the laughter had ceased a show of hands was substituted. Always sympathetic, his hearers in sev-

Continued on Page 4.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Adv.

BALFOUR VISITS COL. ROOSEVELT

Motors to Oyster Bay for Tea After Having Luncheon with Col. E. M. House.

AT SAGAMORE HILL 4 HOURS

No Hint Given as to Matters Discussed—Commission Returns to Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 13.—Arthur J. Balfour, accompanied by his Parliamentary Secretary, Ian Malcolm, paid a four-hour visit to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt this afternoon at Sagamore Hill, staying for high tea, which in the Roosevelt menage takes the place of dinner on Sunday evening. More than usual interest was attached to the visit from the fact that Mr. Balfour had lunched, after attending religious services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York this morning, at the town residence of Colonel E. M. House. But no information was forthcoming as to what was said by the British statesman with either of the Americans concerning issues of the time.

It was admitted at Sagamore Hill that the war had been mentioned in the course of conversation, and the surmise was that the Colonel's plan for taking volunteers to France came in for consideration, but no details were announced. The trip was the result of an invitation given by Mr. Roosevelt, who was already fairly well acquainted with Mr. Balfour, at the Mayor's dinner at the Waldorf on Friday night.

Mr. Balfour and his secretary left the residence of Vincent Astor at about 4:30 o'clock. They were escorted to the city limits by motor cycle policemen, and all the way to and from Oyster Bay by three cars full of Secret Service men under Chief William J. Flinn and Captain John Henry.

The party reached Sagamore Hill about 6 o'clock, and Colonel Roosevelt took Mr. Balfour for a trip over the estate, which is bright with the green of Spring, before they went in to the evening meal. The only other guest was the Colonel's son, Quentin, who has just enlisted as a private in the aviation corps of the regular army, and is now about to take instruction at Mineola.

Mr. Balfour and Colonel Roosevelt have met twice before, both times in London. The first occasion was in 1910, after the Colonel's return from his African hunt, and the second in 1914, when he made a brief stay in England after going to Madrid to attend the marriage of his son Kermit.

One of the matters recalled today was that on this trip the Colonel had told Mr. Balfour of a Scotch engineer on the steamer which brought the Colonel back from Brazil earlier in the year, who used to discuss metaphysics and theology with him and displayed a number of newspaper clippings of the Gifford lectures which Mr. Balfour had delivered at the University of Glasgow in 1913 and 1914.

Mr. Balfour told the Colonel that he had remembered the incident and had sent the engineer a copy of the lectures when they were published in book form under the title of "Theism and Humanism" in the following year. But how largely theology and metaphysics occupied the conversation it was impossible to learn; certainly, however, Colonel Roosevelt was highly pleased with the visit, and he said afterward that he was very much delighted by the episode.

Mr. Balfour left about 10 o'clock, the Colonel waving him a good-bye from the veranda, and drove direct to the Pennsylvania Station in New York, to join the other civilian members of the party on board a special train leaving for Washington at midnight.

General Bridges to Stay a While.

Lieut. Gen. G. T. M. Bridges and the officers of his staff will remain in New York for several days, staying at the Plaza, but the other members of the party have returned to the capital. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, left yesterday afternoon and the others at midnight over the Pennsylvania Railroad on a special train.

The train will make no stops between here and the capital. The station runway was lined by fifty uniformed policemen, and a detachment of detectives was

Continued on Page 4.

KORNILOFF RESIGNS AS COMMANDER OF PETROGRAD ARMY

Refuses to Submit His Orders for Indorsement by Workmen's Deputies.

BRUSILOFF WARNS NATION

Says Continued Lack of Discipline in Army Will Entail Russia's Ruin.

COUNCIL GRASPING POWER

Communicating by Telegraph Directly with Foreign Governments and Organizing the Provinces.

PETROGRAD, May 13.—General Korniloff, commander of the Petrograd garrison, resigned today. The General explained to an interviewer that his resignation was due to an impossible position arising from the efforts of various organizations to control the garrison, and added: "Well, then, let them take the responsibility."

The last straw which led to the commander's resignation was the demand made yesterday by the executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies that all Korniloff's orders should be presented to the committee for its indorsement. General Korniloff will go to the front to command one of the armies.

Addressing a congress of delegates of the field army Minshiviki Tseretelli, member of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, declared that the German and Austrian proletariat had not yet emerged from the state of chauvinistic intoxication into which they had been plunged by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, and the imperialist bourgeoisie.

"As long as the German proletariat marches with Emperor William," said the speaker, "our position is clear. Should we now stretch a fraternal hand toward the peoples of Central Europe to conclude a separate peace it would be an eternal shame which would lead inevitably to the downfall and annihilation of Russia. We will not seek to break our engagements with our allies. On the contrary we will do our utmost that the alliance arranged by the bourgeoisie shall be more solidly cemented by the fraternal union of the allied democracies."

Brusiloff Deplores Conditions.

LONDON, Monday, May 14.—The Times Odessa correspondent, telegraphing under date of May 9, says a great impression has been created by a recent speech of General Alexis Brusiloff, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies on the southwestern front, complaining of the serious shortcomings of the army and deploring the agitation for a premature peace, the relaxation in discipline, the number of desertions from the army, and the tendency of the Russian soldiers to fraternize with the enemy.

General Brusiloff, says the correspondent, declared that the enemy had tempted the Russian soldiers by offering them vodka and had tried to deceive them with proclamations. He added that the desertions were having a baneful influence in the army's rear, along the railroads, and in villages, and that if the lack of discipline was continued it must entail the ruin of Russia.

General Korniloff, who has now resigned, was in command of the Petrograd district at the time the Imperial Government was overthrown and personally placed under arrest the former Empress Alexandra, who was residing at the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace.

In an order issued May 6 General Korniloff warned the inhabitants of Petrograd that a German attack on the capital was impending by way of Libau, and directed the reorganization of reserve elements to defend the city. Following the publication of this order the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates requested the Kronstadt, Tsarskoe-Selo, Krasnoselo, Peterhof and other garrisons around Petrograd not to send troops into the capital without a written request from the Executive Committee.

STRAIGHT TALK TO COUNCIL.

French Munitions Minister Tells What France Expects of Russia.

PETROGRAD, May 13. — Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, was received yesterday afternoon by the Executive Committee of Workmen's and Soldier's Deputies and invited to explain his point of view on the present political situation, on the war and on the actions of international Socialism.

In a speech which lasted more than two hours, M. Thomas indicated what French public opinion expected from new Russia. He said France was at times uneasy regarding the assistance which Russia might lend. The hopes of the French democracy were that the new Russia would help France unreservedly.

M. Thomas then analyzed the mistakes French Socialists might make regarding the ideas of Russian Socialists and vice versa. It was necessary, he said, to find bases and conditions on which common action could be taken. He explained why the majority of French So-

Continued on Page 2.

The Representative of THE BALSAMS Dixville Notch, N. H., will be at The New England Resorts Association Office, 1180 Broadway, May 18th to June 9th. Hours 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.—Advt.

Powerful Bomb Discovered in Kaiser's Palace, Paris Hears

PARIS, May 13.—An infernal machine was discovered recently in the Bellevue Palace in the Tiergarten in Berlin, where the Imperial German family is now residing, according to a correspondent who sends German news to L'Humanité. The machine, he says, contained enough dynamite to wreck the palace and the adjoining buildings.

"It is probable the German Government will declare this news 'a pure invention,'" says the correspondent. "Nevertheless, I can affirm that my information is accurate."

BETHMANN CLASHES WITH HINDENBURG

Said to Have Threatened to Resign if Kaiser, at General's Urging, Blocked Reforms.

HURRIED TRIP TO VIENNA

May Shun Peace Statement In Reichstag Speech Tomorrow —His Foes Still Busy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 13.—The annexationist press of Berlin suggests that the Chancellor made his recent trip to Army Headquarters to offer his resignation, in view of his impossible position between the batteries of the Conservatives and Socialists. The Tageblatt says that if anything of the sort happened the resignation was not accepted.

According to the story current in Reichstag circles, what happened was this: The Kaiser, Junkers, and militarists were alarmed by the radically democratic recommendations of the Reichstag Committee on Constitutional Reforms, Hindenburg being especially infuriated by the attempt of the committee to gain some Parliamentary control of the Army and Navy. Hence the Kaiser proposed to nullify all the committee's proposals by closing the session of the Reichstag instead of merely adjourning the House. This would mean that all the committee work of the House would have to be done over again in a new session, and thus the reactionaries would gain six months.

It is said that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg urgently warned against the consequences of such a measure, threatened to resign if it were taken, and finally carried his point.

The German press now asserts that the Chancellor will address the Reichstag on Tuesday, giving a general outline of his views on the military and political situation, doubtless formulated during the conversations which he had at Headquarters with the Kaiser and Field Marshal von Hindenburg. According to these forecasts he will not, however, enter into a discussion of the Socialist and Conservative interpellations on the subject of peace, only making a short formal statement and practically requesting the postponement of this discussion until July. It is understood that he will have a majority of four or five votes in favor of such a postponement.

VIENNA, Monday, May 14, (via Amsterdam to London.)—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg had luncheon on Sunday with Emperor Charles and Empress Zita. Later he dined with Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister, and started on his return for Berlin in the evening.

The discussion which the Chancellor started with Count Czernin will soon be continued in Berlin.

Berlin Thinks Chancellor Secure.

BERLIN, May 13, (via London, May 14.)—While the baiting of the Imperial Chancellor is going on, the events of the last forty-eight hours would seem to indicate that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's position continues secure. The Chancellor returned from a hurried visit to Great Headquarters Saturday and departed the same night for Vienna, after having spent the day conferring with the Reichstag party leaders concerning the interpellations on Germany's war aims.

Both his visit to Great Headquarters and his trip to the Austrian capital were made in connection with the Chancellor's declaration covering the war aims, which he will submit to the Reichstag on Tuesday. Both the Government and the middle-of-the-road parties are desirous of avoiding an extensive or acrimonious debate, and representatives of the latter will unite in a joint statement or present independent coinciding declarations.

It is contended that the Chancellor holds enough strong cards in the present military situation, the success of the U-boats, the record sixth war loan, and the improvement in the food situation, to beat off his opponents who have been at his heels for months.

Bethmann's Foes Still Active.

COPENHAGEN, May 13, (via London.)—The latest direct advices received here from Berlin confirm the impression that a vigorous campaign is being waged to compass the downfall of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

The movement has shown such strength that there was much speculation, when the news of the Chancellor's trip to Great Headquarters became known Friday, whether he would return as Chancellor or as a private individual. The friends of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, however, were absolute-

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH ADVANCE OUTPOSTS NORTH OF BULLECOURT

Germans Trapped in Tunnels as Haig's Troops Sweep Forward Through Village.

HONOR TO AUSTRALIANS

Men from Antipodes Clung Desperately for Ten Days to Dangerously Exposed Position.

BRITISH ALSO ENTER ROEUX

Capture Western Part of Town After Successful Attacks Nearby Yesterday.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS HEADQUARTERS, May 13.—While the British were fighting north and south of the Scarpe an attack was made yesterday morning by the English and Scots at Bullecourt, supported by the Australians on their flank. The English and Scottish troops advanced from the south and west and drove forward through the village, establishing themselves first on the road which runs through the centre of the ruins and then going forward again to a line at the extreme north of the village, from which they have pushed out posts.

The place is a rabbit warren of tunnels, in which there may still be Germans holding out, cut off from all chance of escape. When the British got through the enemy seemed to run up these tunnels, hoping to get away to Riencourt, but by this time the Australians had just come up and captured a crowd of them numbering two officers and over 180 men, bayoneting a number who refused to surrender and fought like tigers.

German Attacks Futile.

This morning at 3:30 the German artillery put a heavy barrage on the northeast end of the village and launched an attack, which was immediately smashed by gunfire. Only twelve men came within bombing distance, and of these nine were killed outright, while three men have since died from wounds after being taken prisoners. An hour later another German attack was dispersed by the British guns, and this time twenty men broke through. All of them were killed except one, and that one I saw standing alone in a great prisoners' camp this afternoon—a melancholy figure.

It was English troops of the south country who entered Bullecourt, together with some Scottish troops who have attacked the place before and heroically endured an enormous shellfire and an intense gunfire. Little bodies of them entered the village and stayed there, isolated for several days, one group of five, I believe, having been rescued yesterday.

The history of this fighting at Bullecourt is, however, inseparably bound up with the Australian troops who broke through the Hindenburg line to the right of this village and held on to their positions with amazing and splendid courage, although they were utterly exposed on their left and subjected to at least a dozen counterattacks in considerable force, preceded and followed by severe shelling. As I heard all the narrative of this among the Australians today the tragedy of it all—for there were many tragic hours—seemed to me as great as the glory of it, but through all the record of this ten days shines the spirit of the Australian youth, those long-limbed boys of the Southern Cross, who would not retreat from the places they gained, who held an almost impossible position, defended it against fierce attacks from all sides, and gave themselves more elbow room for fighting by bombing further eastward down the Hindenburg line while their wounded were carried down behind the lines.

Australians Were Almost Hemmed In.

They were so surrounded by the enemy, because Bullecourt village was not yet taken, that their machine guns had to fire northward, westward, and eastward. From each of those directions came heavy counterattacks, the enemy striking down from Queant and out of Bullecourt itself, so that the Australians were threatened on their flank. All these attacks were repulsed by machine-gun fire and trench mortars and gunfire, and for ten days other masses of field-gray men came forward shooting, but only once did they cause a slight withdrawal from a front trench of the Hindenburg line, and only once did they penetrate the Australian ranks. It was May 6, and immediately a fierce bayonet attack drove the enemy out with great loss.

All this time there was perfect liaison between the artillery and infantry, and, although the gunners were working under a frightful strain day and night, with storms of explosives searching for their batteries, they were marvelously quick to get on to their living targets during those repeated counterattacks, and broke up the enemy's massed troops again and again.

All Australian officers pay high and touching tribute to the work of their stretcher bearers, who were superb in courage and self-sacrifice. I have seen the ground they had to cross, and I know the evil and peril of it, but they went forward with the infantry and day after day crossed this country in the open with their heavy burdens, never stopping to glance at the bursting shells on either side of them, regardless of their own lives so that they could save their comrades. Unfortunately, the ene-

my did not respect ambulances, although they could clearly see the sign of the Red Cross, but sniped them continually with shells and shrapnel bullets, as well as stretcher parties which had more faith in German chivalry and for that reason walked deliberately in the open, so that they could not be mistaken. The percentage of mortality among these men is rather higher than that of the infantry themselves, and that is proof of their supreme valor.

All those Australians are wonderfully careless of shell fire and it is characteristic of all of them that today when an escort of four brought down 150 prisoners it was the prisoners who were made to walk down the communication trench while the escort of four walked alongside on the top with crumps falling on either side. Casual fellows, but great soldiers, as all the British agree.

It is good to know the British are in Bullecourt, for many men have fallen in the previous fighting there.

British Success at Roeux.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEAD-QUARTERS, Saturday, May 12.—Two actions fought before last evening's dusk gave the British some ground and some ruins, which they had before and had lost and taken again and lost again in very bloody fighting, and now hold at last so strongly that they await German counterattacks not with horrible anxiety, but with grim expectation. Those two positions are about Roeux, just north of the Scarpe, and at Cavalry Farm beyond Guémappe.

To the German staff the taking of these two places by the British means the failure of all their great sacrifice of men, and the loss of observation posts of high advantage to them. To the British staff it means, I imagine, a sigh of relief that two points for which the British troops had struggled so long, with the ebb and flow of fortune, have been regained so easily, for that was how it happened, and organized so rapidly in defensive that the men are confident of holding them against all assaults. Three hundred and fifty prisoners were taken around the chemical works by the English troops, most of them Brandenburgers, and they were cowering in cellars and tunnels waiting until the storm of high explosives overhead should liberate them in time to rush up and meet the attackers with their machine guns. They did not get that minute or two. The British soldiers were too quick behind the shell fire, and down among them before they could use their weapons. Today in a long, dusty column of field-gray men, with the bright sun shining on their steel helmets, they marched down behind the British lines into the quiet countryside of France, white with apple blossoms, and I dare say most of them greatly pleased at their luck.

In and around the cemetery of Roeux where graves have been opened by shell fire and the old dead lie among the new dead, the Bavarian garrison of the tunnels below came up to the earth in time to challenge the British, and fought ferociously. It was a fight to the death and it was the Bavarians who died.

A queer thing happened in the sky above both here and further south, near Guémappe. As I have said, the battle took place just before dusk, and it was at an hour when all British aircraft fly home to roost after lone journeys of adventure over the German lines, some of them with holes in their wings and some with broken wires. In the valley of the Cojeul River, below Guémappe, last evening at this time I watched these homecoming flyers, beautiful as swallows, as they skimmed high in the blue fields of air above white cloud mountains. They had earned their rest, but did not take it. They saw fighting down below, British troops advancing in open order, and Germans coming out to meet them. And these drivers of airplanes did not continue their homeward flight. They swooped low and circled around like hawks, dropping the last of their ammunition and sweeping the enemy positions with the swish of machine-gun bullets. Men of the air fought with men of the earth in the glow of sunset light, which was rich and warm over these battlefields.

South of the river the fighting was on a smaller scale around Guémappe, by Cavalry Farm, where, last month, the Scottish troops were in and out of the ruins, holding advanced posts under violent bombardments and against fierce counterattacks, until they could hold out no more. Again the Scots were among those who went forward last evening and retook the place, routing out the garrison and sending back ten enemy machine guns and ten prisoners.

As I looking at Guémappe, when the attack started, but all I could see of it was a body of troops moving forward in artillery formation across a slope north of the Cojeul River and all batteries winking and blinking and blinking as suddenly after some hours of slow firing from this battery or that, they all turned to a quick and fierce chorus. The enemy's artillery had been very active all afternoon, flinging over great numbers of heavy shells, 5.9's, for the most part, but with great 8-inchers among them. They were concentrating on the crest of the ridge above Wancourt and Heninel, and long-range guns were firing in a wild, aimless way over the quiet fields and ruined villages miles back. A strange and wonderful war! Through all this tumult of shells horribly near to their bursting points a military band playing tunes was playing merry tunes as in a country fair where Maytime lovers dance.

BRITISH TAKE PART OF ROEUX VILLAGE

Heavy Fighting North of the Scarpe Enables Them to Make Important Progress.

LONDON, May 13.—The British appear to have an unshakable grip on the villages of Bullecourt and Roeux, east of Arras. The War Office announced tonight that General Haig's troops have captured most of Bullecourt, after establishing themselves yesterday in the village. This village, standing within the Hindenburg line, has been the scene of some of the hottest fighting on this front. The Australians held out here for ten days, repulsing more than a dozen strong counterattacks in that period. The Australians also hold a slice of the Hindenburg line between Bullecourt and Quéant. Here two German assaults were repulsed today with considerable losses to the attackers.

North of the Scarpe the British have seized the western part of the village of Roeux and have improved their positions on the western slopes of Greenland Hill.

The text of the report issued this evening follows:

Early this morning the enemy made two further counterattacks upon our positions in the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt. In both cases his attacking troops were repulsed and left a number of dead in front of our trenches.

During the last ten days the Australian troops have gallantly maintained their positions in this sector of the Hindenburg line, having during that period repelled at least twelve determined hostile counterattacks. The greater part of the village of Bullecourt, which lies in the Hindenburg line, is now in our hands.

North of the Scarpe our troops established themselves during the day in the western houses of Roeux, and again made progress on the western slopes of Greenland Hill, capturing a few prisoners.

Five German airplanes were brought down in air fighting yesterday; five others were driven down out of control. One other hostile machine was shot down in our lines by our anti-aircraft guns. Six of our airplanes are missing.

The early statement said:

There were patrol encounters last night northwest of St. Quentin and northeast of le Verguier. Casualties were inflicted on the enemy, and our posts were advanced at certain points.

Fighting continues at Bullecourt. We advanced our lines slightly during the night south of the Scarpe and improved our position on the Western slopes of Greenland Hill, north of the river, capturing a few prisoners.

Early in the night a hostile counterattack east of Roeux Cemetery was repulsed. We took fifty prisoners.

ADMIT ADVANCE AT ROEUX.

Germans, However, Say "Great British Attack" Broke Down.

BERLIN, May 13, (via London.)—The great British attacks launched yesterday against the German positions on the Arras battlefront, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff, have broken down. At Roeux the British were successful in forcing their way through the German lines, but at all other places they were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting, suffering the heaviest losses. Fighting for possession of Bullecourt again broke out today.

The text of the statement reads:

The great attacks of the English have broken down. After very strong artillery preparation, which extended throughout the whole battlefield of Arras, from Lens to Queant, the English in the early morning attacked the line between Gavrelle and the Scarpe, astride the Arras-Cambrai Road, and near Bullecourt. At Roeux they were successful in forcing an entry, but at all other points they were repulsed by our fire and hand-to-hand fighting, and sustained the heaviest losses. In the evening several fresh attacks were made on both sides of Monchy. These likewise broke down with sanguinary losses.

The advantages which the English succeeded in obtaining at Bullecourt were again wrested from them by powerful counterthrusts of a guard battalion. Further fighting again broke out today at the village.

Front of the German Crown Prince—While north of the Aisne the artillery duel has become quieter at times on the Aisne-Marne Canal and in Champagne toward the east as far as Tahore, it has been of greater intensity. A French night attack on both sides of the Corbeny-Pontavet Road was without success.

The enemy yesterday lost fourteen airplanes in aerial encounters and three airplanes which were shot down by anti-aircraft fire. A French aviator was compelled to make a forced descent behind our lines.

The supplementary official report from headquarters this evening reads:

There was lively firing near Arras. Local advances by the British against Oppy Park and Bullecourt failed.

On the Aisne and Champagne fronts the situation is unchanged.

FRENCH SHELL FOE'S LINES.

Break Up Strong German Attacks on Aisne and in Champagne.

PARIS, May 13.—The French continue to direct a heavy fire on the German positions along the Aisne and south of St. Quentin. The only infantry fighting of the day developed this morning, when the Germans delivered violent attacks on the Craonne Plateau, north of Rheims, and in the region of Maisons de Champagne. The French artillery and machine guns broke up these attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

The text of the afternoon statement from the War Office follows:

Lively activity was shown by the artillery of both sides in the course of the night between the Somme and the Oise, as well as on the Aisne front.

This morning the enemy delivered violent attacks on the Plateau of Craonne, north of Rheims, and in the region of Maisons de Champagne. All these attacks were broken up by our artillery and infantry fire, and the Germans were pushed back, after suffering heavy losses. We made some prisoners.

In the region of Verdun we executed a successful attack, which was entirely successful and which procured for us a number of prisoners. On the rest of the front the night was calm.

The statement issued this evening says:

The day was comparatively calm on the whole front. There was no infantry action. Our artillery continued to shell the enemy works and organizations. The German artillery replied feebly.

GERMAN WOMEN EAGER FOR PEACE

Miss M. Z. Doty Says Germany Has Failed to Care for Mothers and Children.

REVOLUTION SEEMS LIKELY

People Don't Realize We Are Fighting Their Government and Not Them.

Miss Madeleine Z. Doty who made a personal study of social conditions in Germany last Fall, said last night at the Open Forum of the Church of the Ascension that if the German people could be made to realize that the United States aimed not at them, but at their Government, it would hasten a revolution in Germany, and end the war. She said that the people of Germany, especially the women, wanted peace, and that a revolution was sure to take place sooner or later. Miss Doty's subject was "Women and Children in War Times in Germany."

"It is hard for you to realize," she said, "the sufferings of the women and children of the warring countries of Europe, especially of Germany. There the women have nothing to say about affairs. There is no woman suffrage there. True it is that there is no woman suffrage in France, but there the women have always had a say about things, because they share with men the responsibilities of business and other activities. But in Germany the women have nothing to say and theirs has been a sorry lot.

"The milk situation is very serious for the babies. Last August I stopped at one of the best hotels in Berlin and could get only a few drops of milk for breakfast. The supply was stopped in September. Think of what this must mean as to the situation among poor people. The allowance was officially made of one pint of milk a day for each baby. That, of course, is not enough, and often the supply gave out before mothers, who had to work all day in munition factories, could get it. Thousands of babies became weak and ill-nourished. This sickness the mothers called 'English sickness,' because the German authorities taught them to blame the English that there was no milk.

"I had some money from charitable sources and I started out to see if I could not supply milk for some babies. Cows could not be bought, so I set out to get some goats. One rich German consented to sell us some goats at $37.50 each, their normal price being $5.50.

"The officials of the Red Cross were visibly distressed over the situation. I asked them if they would consent to the chartering of ships and the taking of some thousands of starving German babies to America. They thanked me for my thoughtfulness, but said that the attitude of the German authorities was adamant against the proposal—German babies must remain in Germany, must be raised in Germany, they said. On the other hand, the mothers were most enthusiastic over the suggestion.

"The women are doing the most arduous work in Germany. I saw them laying railroad tracks by the side of Russian prisoners. They are doing the greater part of the work in factories. In one munition plant 6,000 persons were employed; 4,000 of them were women, 1,500 with babies. The women had little experience and there are many accidents. Incidentally the women do the work well after getting used to it, but they get only half the pay of men doing the same tasks.

"The women all through Germany are eager for peace. They all want peace. There are many peace meetings being held all through Germany, for the conservative Social Democrats are allowed to hold them, provided they ask for no more than a peace based on the status quo of Germany."

Miss Doty told of a peace meeting in Munich she attended one night, where there were as many soldiers as there were women, at which almost everybody voted for peace, and the women cheered the advice to have no more children until they knew that they would not be "food for cannon."

"The Government of Germany has failed to care for its women and children, and that is one of the basic grounds of the discontent there. That the people of Germany, and especially the women, want peace there can be no doubt."

Miss Doty told of a vision she had of Colonel Roosevelt taking his division to France, embarking a force in airships, taking them into Germany, and striking at the Kaiser and Hindenburg. She said that if the Colonel could do such a thing he would accomplish the greatest thing an American could accomplish in the war.

ITALIANS PREPARING DRIVE ON THE CARSO

Begin a Terrific Bombardment to Destroy the Austrian Defences—Many Air Battles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 13.—Everything goes to show that important developments are about to occur on the Carso front, where activity is most intense on both sides. The Italian artillery has begun the work of complete destruction of the enemy's lines, while the struggle on land is rivaled by that in the air, where all kinds of aircraft dot the sky with puffs of smoke from their explosives.

Even on the Italian front the Austrians show their lack of humanitarian principles by bombarding hospitals, although these are provided with all the signs established by the Red Cross Convention, and also undefended peasant hamlets. The Italians confine their bombing operations to military posts, bringing back photographs of the damage caused, so that the Austrians cannot deny it.

ROME, May 13.—Today's War Office statement says:

The artillery activity continued normal yesterday in the Trentino and Carnio regions, but was considerably livelier on the Julian front from Tolmino to the sea. Our fire caused explosions and fires in the enemy lines. Enemy batteries caused slight damage to some buildings in Goritia.

In skirmishes on the heights east of Vertoibizza Torrent we captured a dozen prisoners, including an officer.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Isola Mormosini and other localities on the lower Isonzo, killing a civilian.

Seaplanes renewed their bombardment of the aviation base of Pressedo, north of Trieste. During an air fight above Gorizia one of the enemy machines was brought down.

VIENNA, May 13.—An official statement issued today by the Austrian War Department says:

Italian Theatre—Isonzo Army.—Along the whole front between Tolmino and the sea the enemy was active with artillery and mine throwers. The fire lasted through the entire night, and still continues. Our artillery replied successfully.

280 MORE AGITATORS ON WAY TO RUSSIA

Germany, Giving Them Free Transportation, Urges Them to Work for Separate Peace.

ASSURES REICHSTAG AID

Reports of a Willingness To Enter Later Conventions to Insure Peace of the World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, May 13. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The railway station at Zurich yesterday was the rendezvous for the departure of 280 Russian agitators, including the woman leader Angelica Balabanoff. They are traveling under German patronage, as did thirty-two members of the Lenine delegation, and were seen off by members of the German Consulates in Switzerland. The train will convey them through German territory on the way to Russia. It is understood they are to carry out a mission which has the full approval and encouragement of the German Government. Their message is:

"1—That Germany, which has the fullest confidence in the new free Russia, which has promised freedom to all nationalities under Russian sway, is prepared to offer peace to the Russian people without interfering with its internal affairs.

"2—The German Government repeats its offer of Dec. 12 to enter peace negotiations on the conditions therein declared.

"3—The German Government is assured of having the support of a great majority of the Reichstag in making these offers.

"4—Germany is not opposed, once these peace conditions are accepted, to enter into international agreements or a convention of nations to assure the future peace of the world."

The departure of the mission was prepared by the Russian revolutionary Socialist, Platten, whose German name alone betrays his origin and sympathies, and who formed part of the delegation of Lenine, but was not permitted to enter Russian territory.

The German Government has permitted him again to travel freely through Germany to Switzerland, and at Zurich Platten became busy encouraging all Russian political refugees, former police agents, spies, revolutionists, and alleged Socialists to accept the German offer of free transportation. The motley deputation of Switzerland, all travelling under the red banner, was thus collected.

RUSSIA WILL BUILD SIXTY NEW RAILWAYS

Commission Is Coming Here to Buy Equipment, Costing Nearly a Billion Dollars.

Alexander Bottarl, representative of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Russia, has returned from Petrograd with large orders for steel rails and other materials signed by the representatives of the new Government.

"The first thing decided upon by the Duma," said Mr. Bottarl, who is a naturalized American of Russian birth, "is the construction of sixty new railroads to open up various districts in Russia, and the funds have been found already to build fifteen of these lines. A commission has been appointed to come to the United States and buy 2,000 locomotives and 40,000 freight cars. The entire equipment for the railroads will cost nearly a billion dollars and will be bought in this country.

"I cannot say what the Root Commission to Russia will accomplish, but I am sure its members will be received with open arms. The Russian people recognize America as the leading republic, and are grateful to President Wilson for his recognition of their new Government. Anything from America is looked upon as the right thing in Russia today.

"I do not think there is any danger of serious trouble of any kind in Petrograd so long as the soldiers remain faithful to General Brusiloff and the other chiefs in the army. In my opinion the worst is over, and if the soldiers remain faithful, there will be no more anarchy in Russia.

"I think Russia will undoubtedly become a republic, but lots of things may take place before the great meeting of delegates, which is to be held in Petrograd in six months.

"The Duma will remain in control of affairs in Russia as long as General Brusiloff is able to give the members his support.

"The Grand Duke Nicholas is liked by soldiers of the army of the Caucasus, but he will not receive a command again because the other Generals say that he is too ambitious.

"The late Czar and his family will reside in his former palace on the banks of the Neva at Petrograd, which, instead of being called the 'Czar's Palace,' is now called 'the soldiers' palace.' After the war Nicholas may be allowed to go to England, where all his money was sent before the war. He will get nothing from the vast estates which he held in Russia."

RUSSIANS LOSE AIRPLANES.

One Huge Machine with Crew of Six Falls 9,000 Feet.

PETROGRAD, May 13, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Five Russian officers and one private lost their lives yesterday when a big airplane in which they were flying fell to the ground at Monasterzyska, northeast of Stanislau, in Galicia, from a height of 9,000 feet, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The text of the statement follows:

Western, (Russian,) and Rumanian Fronts—There were exchanges of fire, scouting reconnoissances, and aerial engagements.

Caucasian Front—Southwest of Gumushkane Turks, about a company strong, attempted to take the offensive. They were repelled by our fire.

Aviation—A German airplane landed in the region of the town of Nailbok, in the direction of Novogrudok, and was captured.

In the region of Monasterzyska one of our Ilya Morometz airplanes, owing to an unknown cause, fell from a height of 3,000 yards. The commander, Lieutenant Lavroff, and crew of four officers and one private perished.

In the region of Stanislavoff one of our airplanes fell. The pilots Katchioni and Fesino were killed.

BERLIN, May 13, (via London.)—"Two Russian motor boats," says an official statement issued by the German Admiralty, "appeared today at the entrance to Riga Bay. We fired on them, sinking one and severely damaging the other."

HOBBLES HAASE SOCIALISTS

German Officials Refuse Passports To Minority To Visit Stockholm.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, May 14, (via London.) — The German authorities have refused passports to the members of the Socialist Minority Party who wish to attend the Stockholm Conference, according to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt.

The paper quotes Hugo Haase, leader of the Independent Socialists, as informing the Berlin correspondent of the Wiener Journal that he intends to bring the matter before the Reichstag Tuesday.

German Press Suffers.

AMSTERDAM, May 13. — German newspapers say the Berlin Government admits its inability to augment the supplies of print paper and that many journals must cease publication.

Other newspapers will publish one or two editions weekly, while a few of the more important will be allowed to continue daily, but with a further reduction in the size and number of pages.

King of Sweden Under Knife.

COPENHAGEN, May 13.—King Gustave of Sweden underwent an operation today, according to advices from Stockholm. The operation was of a minor nature, but the King will be confined to his bed for a few days.

Seven Long Years

"My personal experience with BELL-ANS has been very gratifying. After having suffered seven long years with Indigestion—months at a time—I was unable to keep a meal inside of me for more than two hours—I have been completely restored to health by the tablets, and can now eat and digest any kind of food. I always keep a supply of BELL-ANS in my office and am continually recommending them to my patients." H. F. Billmeyer, Dental Surgeon, Bellevue, Ohio.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

BETHMANN CLASHES WITH HINDENBURG

Continued from Page 1.

ly sure that the Chancellor still possessed the full confidence of the Emperor, despite the efforts of the Pan-Germans and Conservatives to harass him on the question of electoral reforms and particularly on his failure to express a stern nonpossumus on the proposal of the Reichstag Constitutional Committee to change the method of the appointment of army and navy officers on the ground that it was undermining the throne and endangering the future of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg himself, according to stories circulating in Berlin, did not take the movement against him altogether lightly and was credited with the remark that if his opponents drove him out they would only put power in Count Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, in his place.

The position of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Vice Chancellor and Foreign Secretary, is described also as shaky, the Mexican affair having undermined the confidence of the Reichstag and of his progressive sponsors in his qualifications for the post of Chancellor. But it is difficult at this distance to judge the amount of truth behind this report and that of Count von Bernstorff's candidacy.

The Pan-German Hamburger Nachrichten, discussing rumors concerning Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, says the Bethmannites were expecting the Chancellor to return from Headquarters not only with a renewed expression of the Emperor's confidence, but with some tangible and extraordinary proof of it—apparently some new title.

The Chancellor himself is evidently determined to persist in his plan of delivering a statement of his policy on the question of internal reforms and the definition of Germany's peace aims, and apparently will be able to continue this policy.

The only immediate reform likely to be conceded by the Government is a measure giving some slight additional representation to a number of the great urban industrial Reichstag districts, which, under Germany's economic development in the last forty years, have developed populations ten to fifteen times greater than are specified in the Constitution as the unit of representation.

Reforms Shelved for Months.

The Government refuses to express any opinion on other proposals of the committee until after the Reichstag has acted definitely on them. This would postpone the day of decision for months at least.

The committee itself played the Government's game by discontinuing further work in order to draft a formal report for the Reichstag on that accomplished during its eight days' sittings. The report cannot be acted upon before the July sitting of the Reichstag, at the earliest, and then only in the form of a request to the Bundesrat to introduce the necessary legislation.

It is known that on the subject of peace conditions the Government will merely submit a declaration that the time is inopportune for a definition or discussion of Germany's peace terms. It is rumored in parliamentary circles that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, may not read the declaration himself on Tuesday, but leave to Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Vice Chancellor, the task of sidestepping the Conservative and Socialist interpellations.

The Chancellor's attitude is apparently dictated by consideration of the conditions in Russia, and by the feeling that it is best to avoid any statement of terms at the present which would either bind the Government to accept less than is possibly obtainable if the Russian disintegration continues, or which might cause Russian sentiment to realize that the future of the nation was endangered by a continuance of internal party strife.

Apparently under no conditions will Germany undertake any military operations on the eastern frontier which might revive the national spirit in Russia. Berlin is full of stories brought back by officers and soldiers of the peaceful conditions on the Russian front, where no military operations are in progress.

WOULD DROP FOOD CONTROL.

Batocki Resents Criticism by Reichstag Members.

AMSTERDAM, May 13, (via London.)—Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board of Germany, has asked permission to resign, according to a Berlin telegram, owing to severe criticism by members of the Reichstag of his administration of the food supply.

While permission to retire has been temporarily withheld, the message adds, it is expected that his resignation will soon be announced, constituting a severe setback for the Conservative Party leaders.

GERMAN CARGO SHIPS USING THE NORTH SEA

Rotterdam Reports Ten Vessels Arriving in Holland and Six Sailing.

LONDON, Monday, May 14.—German and Austrian shipowners have lately resumed shipping in the North Sea, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail. Nine German steamers and one Austrian vessel are said to have entered the hook of Holland last week, while six sailed.

Most of the arrivals were from Hamburg, Bremen, and the Baltic.

This is the first dispatch to indicate an attempt by the Germans to operate a regular steamship service outside of the Baltic since the early days of the war. Ships passing from Bremen and Hamburg to Holland ports would be protected for the initial stage of their journey by the German mine fields, and could sail thence through Dutch territorial waters. Ships from the Baltic would presumably use the Kiel Canal.

MAY FREE FOREIGNERS FROM GERMAN ARMY

Reichstag Inquiry Indicates That Many, Including Americans, Are Unjustly Held.

LONDON, May 13.—Herr Kunert, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, at the sitting on Friday, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam which quotes the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, questioned the Government about the incorporation of foreigners into the German Army. He declared the foreigners in this category included North American citizens who had been provided with official identification papers. Herr Kunert asked what the Chancellor contemplated doing in connection with this subject.

Colonel Marquardt, replying for the Government, said the War Minister would communicate with military commanders, and after an investigation of the whole question would order the release of any person unjustly incorporated into the army.

Kunert then asked whether the Chancellor was aware that the same compulsory measure had been applied to Frenchmen and Poles.

Colonel Marquardt's answer was that he had nothing to add to what he already had said.

When Kunert insisted upon knowing what action the Chancellor intended to take against such a violation of international law and violence of conscience, the President intervened, saying this was a new question.

THINKS WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND GERMANY

German Writer Ascribes President's Views to 'Primitive Intellectuality of Colonial Nation.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 13.—Leopold von Wiese, the well-known traveler and writer, tells in the Tageblatt today a little incident which occurred while he was journeying to India, when he met a Mr. Henderson, Professor of Theology at Chicago University. Before landing at Bombay Wiese had given him some book of his which contained a few skeptical remarks on America which the author had forgotten all about.

A few days later, when Henderson was preaching the gospel of the New World to an assembly of Parsees and Indians, he suddenly addressed himself personally to Wiese, who was also present, referring to the latter's remarks in his books about America's adoration for the almighty dollar. He said the biggest creation of capital on earth was Krupp's works at Essen. America had nothing like it. Americans adored the dollar, but Germans adored the mark, which was only one-quarter of a dollar.

While Wiese didn't think very much of Henderson's logic in this argument, he pays a high compliment to the theologian's knowledge, culture, and accomplishments, but he characterized the latter's remarks as an example of the superficiality with which even well-meaning Americans judge Germany. Anyway, they were the best informed of his listening the American world of ideas a special study. He deplores the proclivity on both sides to seek the interpretation of the real nature of a nation in overdone phrases and crude platitudes, and says:

"The utterings of President Wilson, as they reached us from the other side of the ocean from time to time during these last three years, were not dictated by malicious, mercenary egotism and, moved by avarice and greediness, as so many of us believe, but by utter incapacity to transplant himself from the totally different conditions of the New World into the situation this war has created Germany for which the primitive intellectuality of a colonial nation is responsible.

"Conditions this people cannot conceive are the tasks and problems of another nation that rose from the fierce battles of centuries to new life in the depressing circumstances and complications created by a geographical situation and traditions. America in that respect is like an inexperienced, naively selfish son of a wealthy father, who has protected for the initial stage of their journey by the German mine fields, and could sail thence through Dutch territorial waters. Ships from the Baltic would presumably use the Kiel Canal.

"Our young man, like the average Yankee, will ventilate his supposedly nobler mind in cheap pathos. But we Germans should realize that Americans often really believe in what they proclaim in high-sounding language. They are not perfidiously designing and are not afflicted with a bad conscience or the profit-hunter's cunning treacherousness. They do not seek to hide a materialistic nature behind idealistic phrases. With them both these conceptions of life more often honestly go hand in hand than we would think possible.

"Only ignorance and prejudice incapacitate the Yankee from seeing things as they are. He cannot understand what is strange to the spirit of his new world. Mere economic motives with him are of much less importance than is generally assumed by us. Therefore, Henderson was right with his contention that the phrase of 'the hunt for the almighty dollar' was not even the main characteristic of the American mind, much less the whole of it. American smartness is not merely a desire for profit. Much stronger with the Yankee of today is national pride, and especially his ambition to represent a higher phase of civilization than all the European States. To many cultured Americans wealth is only the means for higher purposes.

"It is also a mistake to disbelieve the honesty of intention of the majority of cultured Yankees to bring about a world peace. They mean what they say, however small their competency may be. That does not exclude extraordinary business capacity, but in practice and theory they are often much more naive and childlike, even childish, than we generally presume in Europe. The future will show that in their political activity they will have been led much more by mistaken ideals than by economic interest."

HARDEN JUSTIFIES CHINA'S HOSTILITY

Says She Sees in Germany Revival of Ancient Struggle of Sword Against Spirit.

AMSTERDAM, May 13.—The current number of Die Zukunft, Maximilian Harden's weekly, is devoted to Germany's "Twelfth Enemy—China."

Herr Harden asks how such a peace-loving and anti-war power came to "declare war" on Germany and replies by citing at great length from his own works letters purporting to have been written by the late Li Hung-chang relating to experiences of the famous Chinaman in Europe, describing Germany as nothing but a war camp and telling of the all mighty Emperor and of Germany's commerce, which he describes as the great idol dominating everything.

"The corruptible considers every one corruptible," is Herr Harden's retort to those Germans who allege that China was bought body and soul with dollars. He ridicules as stupid any notion that China is arming against Japan. Herr Harden thinks nothing surprising in China's choice when she sees a revival of the ancient struggle of the sword against the spirit.

WANTS CONTINENT TO OPPOSE ANGLO-SAXONS

German Paper Thinks England Clings to Us, While Deceiving Other Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 13.—In an editorial the Düsseldorf General-Anzeiger says:

"The more clearly our opponents are made to see that the submarine campaign renders American aid illusory the more effective will become the diversity of interest among them in regard to America. At this point will come into play the solidarity of European interests to which Germany has frequently referred in the replies to President Wilson's proclamation.

"We have every reason to emphasize very distinctly the Anglo-Saxon solidarity which is undoubtedly the true objective of Anglo-American policy, despite the occasional differences of opinion between London and Washington. For in this way we prevent England from veiling the diversity of interests in which she is placed in relation to her other allies by this Anglo-Saxon community of interests.

"The wall which England has erected against the peace tendencies of her allies will collapse the sooner in proportion as it becomes clearer that not only is England not able to keep her promises of victory, but also that in her calculations she omits all respect for the interest of her allies."

It would seem from this statement that so far as Germany, or at least annexationist and industrial Germany, has a program it is for a European combination under the German aegis against an Anglo-Saxon league. It is thought here that some attempt may be made to unite the conflicting annexationist and anti-annexationist parties in Germany on this program and with the solidarity of continental interests as their watchword.

LANGUAGE LINE IN BELGIUM.

Germany Establishes Walloon and Flemish Divisions in Administration.

AMSTERDAM, May 13, (via London.)—According to a Brussels dispatch received by way of Berlin, the Governor General of Belgium by an ordinance has divided the three Ministries of Agriculture, Science and Art, and Commerce and Labor into Flemish and Walloon Ministries. The new order will go into effect June 15.

The division of Ministries announced in the foregoing dispatch indicates the adoption by the German authorities in Belgium of the policy recently advocated in the Reichstag of separating the administration of French-speaking (Walloon) and Flemish Belgium—a policy which, because it seemed to hint at the eventual restoration of a part, at least, of the conquered territory, was vigorously opposed by annexationist Deputies and newspapers.

Germans Revive Lusitania Defense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 13.—The Berlin Tägliche Rundschau protests against what it calls the lowest and most slanderous English-American "Lusitania propaganda." The paper once more repeats all the arguments to prove that the crime was an act of heroism. Statements about ammunition are again put forward as an excuse, and it is even said that hundreds of thousands of German soldiers were saved from death from American ammunition.

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KORNILOFF RESIGNS HIS ARMY COMMAND

Continued from Page 1.

cialists considered it impossible to meet the majority of German Socialists in a conference which would have been convoked without preliminary recognition of common principles. He recognized, nevertheless, he declared, that it was desirable that the Socialists of all countries should clearly formulate their principles.

M. Thomas added, however, that this effort must not be allowed to become the occasion of new German intrigue. In this connection he recalled the intrigues of the German Socialists during the war, and said that after the United States had entered the war, and after the revolution in Russia, the Western Socialists could not consent to discuss democratic aims of the war unless they were convinced that the war would be vigorously prosecuted, for the war aims of international democracy never would be recognized by Prussian militarism. To realize democratic ideas all must work together to assure the defeat of Germany.

The speech was listened to with interest and with growing sympathy as it proceeded. Although several of the points raised had been discussed and decided by the Executive Committee, the committee requested that it be allowed to defer until Monday its reply to the new questions involved. In deference to this request M. Thomas will confer with the committee again on Monday.

"RED GUARD" CUTTING LOOSE.

Armed Workmen Plan Organized Militia Independent of Council.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 11, (Delayed.)—The brutally frank confession by M. Guchkoff, the Minister of War, at yesterday's session of the Duma that "destruction is getting the better of creative work, our military power is weakening and crumbling, and the country is on the verge of ruin," and the news that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg possibly will state the terms on which Germany and her allies are prepared to make peace, divide public attention today.

That Guchkoff presents the real situation and his warning to the nation is no mere alarmist cry is appreciated by all who have any knowledge of conditions at the front and in the rear. Guchkoff, as I can personally testify, is a man of extraordinarily clear vision, who possesses something of the decisiveness and tenacity of the soldier and the sagacity and resolution of the true statesman. His indictment of dual authority is particularly valuable.

Today we see from the news bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies what its International Committee is doing and how the services of the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, with the agreement of the Government, have been placed at the disposal of the council for the dissemination of news and communicating with foreign Governments. Already messages have been dispatched to the English, French, and Italian Governments, requesting their cooperation in facilitating the passage of delegates to the Socialist Conference which they propose holding in Petrograd.

This encroachment on the Government's authority is viewed with alarm. It is quite conceivable that the council will soon insist on the censorship of newspaper cables in order to eliminate criticism of their policy and procedure. Meanwhile the council is organizing the provinces. Every day its tentacles are longer, and the time is apparently not far distant when the council will be in position to overthrow the Government and establish a régime of its own. They have their own difficulties, however. The Red Guard of armed workmen has now taken fright at the prospect of further hostilities. The murder of soldiers might afford the military leaders an opportunity of inflaming the minds of the troops against the workmen and thus creating a fatal cleavage in the country. The leaders of the Red Guard plan to establish an organized militia ready to assist, but independent of the council. Its function would be to fight counter-revolutionary forces, but it is more likely that it would be used, as it has been used, to supplement arguments by bullets in fights with capitalists.

Cable messages containing Germany's peace terms as outlined in the Morgenbladet of Norway appear in the newspapers this morning. In diplomatic circles the opinion is that while the German Chancellor is endeavoring to obtain guidance for his policy and is using the columns of the Norwegian newspaper for this purpose. His speech is awaited with interest and anxiety. The rejection of any offer by Germany before victory has been obtained is the desire of the political leaders of the educated classes, but the effect of any specific offer on the proletariat cannot be foreseen.

TO CONFER WITH GERMANS.

Russian Council Still Hopes the Democracy Will Force Peace.

LONDON, May 13.—M. Skobeleff, a member of the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, asserted in his speech Saturday that while the committee was opposed to a separate peace it was of the opinion that the war might be ended by an agreement between the German and Russian democracies.

For this reason, he said, it proposed to enter into negotiations with the representatives of German democracy at the International Socialist conference.

Another dispatch says that M. Skobeleff is going to Stockholm to attend the conference as representative of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies.

Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador to Russia, according to another dispatch from Petrograd, has issued a declaration that the Entente Allies ever contemplated applying to Japan to exercise pressure on the natural course of events in Russia.

DEMOCRACY SOLE DEFENSE.

Vorwaerts View of "Holy War of Democracy" Preached by Gompers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 13.—Referring to Samuel Gompers's telegram to the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, the Vorwärts says today:

"Mr. Gompers unfortunately gives a correct picture not of actual German conditions, but of the view of them prevailing in America. He preaches a holy war of democracy, and against that there is truly one defense, namely, democracy."

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ARMY BILL MAY GO TO SENATE TODAY

Conferees Expected to Agree Quickly, Since It Now Contains Roosevelt Amendment.

PRESIDENT URGED HASTE

Congratulated Conferees on Reporting Bill "Free from Any Feature That Would Embarrass Draft."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Facing the mandate of the House, which instructs the managers on the part of the House to write into the Army bill the Senate amendment which would permit the acceptance by President Wilson of Colonel Roosevelt's offer to raise a force of volunteers, the conferees on the part of the House and Senate will return to their conferences tomorrow morning on the measure.

Unless some new feature is injected, the conference is not likely to take up much time with the bill. Since the Roosevelt amendment originated in the Senate, it is possible that the bill may reach the floor of that body tomorrow.

The urgency of the desire of the President for the quick passage of the Army bill was disclosed in a letter, which Representative Dent, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, received from President Wilson, and appears in this morning's issue of the Congressional Record, as follows:

The White House,
Washington, May 11, 1917.

Hon. S. Hubert Dent, Jr., House of Representatives.

My Dear Mr. Dent: Now that the Army bill has been successfully brought out of conference, I want to express to you my sincere appreciation of the service you and your colleagues have rendered in helping to bring the bill to a final consideration free from any feature that would embarrass the system of draft upon which it is based.

I trust that the conference report may be very promptly adopted. Every hour counts in these critical times, and delay might have very serious consequences.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Letter Not Read in House.

This letter was not read to the House, but was placed in The Record under the leave given to Chairman Dent to extend his remarks in The Record. The letter, though dated Friday, was not sent to Mr. Dent until yesterday afternoon. It was written after the conferees had reached their agreement on the bill and before the House had voted to instruct the managers to have the Harding amendment inserted in the measure.

The President congratulated Mr. Dent and his colleagues on having brought the bill to a final consideration "free from any feature that would embarrass the system of draft upon which this is based." Whether the President meant to convey by this phrase the thought that the raising of the Roosevelt volunteers would embarrass the draft system cannot be learned until the President expresses himself on the Harding amendment. He might do this, if he so desired, by vetoing the bill and making it an issue. It is hardly thought that he will do this in view of the statement in his letter that "every hour counts in these critical times." But, should he so desire, he may sign the bill with a statement of his dislike of the Harding amendment, and may refrain from acting under authority of these legislation.

The vote of the House was 281 to 128 in favor of recommitting the bill with instructions to accept the Harding amendment. Under this order it is believed that the amendment will be quickly written into the bill and there will be no appreciable delay of final approval of the measure. Under the terms of the Anthony motion to recommit, the House managers are not inclined to do more than agree to the Harding amendment. The motion adopted by the House does not instruct them to reopen the other features of the bill, but there are some members of the House who contend that the return of the measure to conference would permit the conferees to reopen all its features and enable them to further modify their original agreement.

Anthony Motion Specific.

The full text of Representative Anthony's motion, as adopted by the House yesterday, was:

"I move to recommit the conference report to the Committee of Conference, with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to agree to that part of Section 1 of the Senate amendment which reads as follows:

"'7. The President is further authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment, to organize, and to equip not to exceed four infantry divisions, the officers of which shall be selected in the manner provided by Paragraph 3 of Section 1 of this act: Provided, that the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organization of the regular army; and provided further that there shall be no enlistments in said force of men under 25 years of age at time of enlisting; and provided further that no such volunteer force shall be accepted in any unit smaller than a division."

As no other instructions were given to the conferees, the consensus of opinion, however, is that the sense of the House is that the conference report with this alteration will be acceptable to that body, and that the conferees, in making other changes in the bill, would be running the risk of having the measure again recommitted.

MORE MEN FOR ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Gets Thousands of Offers to Enlist—1,000 Truck Drivers Ready.

Since it was announced last week that more than 200,000 men had volunteered to serve with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, more than 11,000 letters have been received from others offering to enlist or to raise companies or regiments to go to France with the ex-President.

One of these letters was from Colonel Thomas L. Leonard, commanding the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, offering a body of 1,200 men in that organization, fully equipped, and ready to join Colonel Roosevelt without delay.

A letter was received from a man in Detroit, who offered to provide the highest quality of men and sufficient numbers of them to take care of the transport for the troops that go with Colonel Roosevelt, whether one division or more. The author of this letter said:

"There are at present in the City of Detroit 1,000 to 1,500 truck drivers who saw from four to nine months active service on the border. These men were mustered out in Detroit, and, with few exceptions, they remained together and are now working here in various places. Today their organization is practically as complete as when it was discharged from the army, and if equipment and supplies were available they could be entrained for active field service in five days from notice—the best trained and most efficient organization of its kind in existence today.

"These men are privates and noncommissioned officers. They were commanded on the border by commissioned officers from regular army and militia regiments. In many instances the active command of the companies was left to the truckmaster Sergeants and served to develop among them some very promising company commanders. These men would prove very efficient in officering the organization I propose, but you could use your own judgment as to using any of these men for commissions. The main thing is that we want to go with you in any capacity. Personally, I am sure that to go even as a company cook is sufficient glory for the average man."

ATTACKS ARMY BILL DELAY.

Dr. Young Calls Congressmen Playing Politics "Benedict Arnolds."

Denunciation of the slowness of Congress in taking final action on the Army bill and the prediction of a world federation were features of the sermon preached last night in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, who is to be a chaplain in the Roosevelt army if there is one.

"Joffre and Viviani and Balfour and Arlotta," he said, "are the harbingers of a world federation, under which representatives of all nations will legislate for the liberty, justice, and peace of all mankind. As our Revolutionary War ended in thirteen States bound in a bond indissoluble, so will the present upheaval end in a union of the States of the earth, under which such an attempt as Germany has made will be mere insurrection, to be suppressed by the standing army of humanity. No nation will lose its identity any more than New York State has lost hers in this Republic.

"It is the destiny of America to become the meeting place and inspiration of this universal democracy. To let our women of the Red Cross prepare bandages only for the wounded soldiers of other nations to wear—what an indictment of our manhood! The Benedict Arnolds of the hour are those two-by-ten Congressmen who hold back our expedition to the still wavering battle fronts of Europe by parrying for political and personal advantage."

M'ADOO ARRANGES TOUR OF THE WEST

Continued from Page 1.

serve Bank of New York is doing to help float the Liberty Loan it is believed desirable, and indeed necessary, to use every proper means that we can to arouse interest in the loan throughout the State.

We believe that it would be wise to have a considerable number of meetings similar to political campaign meetings, with addresses made by good speakers. If it would be possible to use the party machinery of both parties, without any partisanship, for this work, it would, it seems to me, be very desirable. My thought is that the speakers' bureaus might be revived for this purpose and the two party organizations join hands in what would, I think, be the most effective publicity that could possibly be obtained. If you agree with us and will co-operate with us, we shall be deeply appreciative.

Mr. McCormick arrived in Washington tonight, and no decision in regard to this form of publicity was made, pending an interview he will have tomorrow with Secretary McAdoo.

Tentative subscriptions for the fund submitted up to today, it was said at the Treasury Department, had reached a gigantic sum, and contained enthusiastic assurances. They were, however, merely tentative. The prospectus made public today was prepared with great care by bond experts.

The Treasury's Circular.

Following is the text of the Secretary of the Treasury's circular on the Liberty Loan:

Treasury Department.
Office of the Secretary.
Washington, May 14, 1917.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 78.

Loans and Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions at par and accrued interest from the people of the United States of America for $2,000,000,000 of the fifteen-thirty-year 3½ per cent. gold bonds of an issue authorized by act of Congress approved April 24, 1917.

Description of Bonds.

Bearer bonds, with interest coupons attached, will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Bonds registered as to principal and interest will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000, and $100,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds upon payment, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, of a charge not exceeding $1 for each new bond issued upon such exchange. Transfers of registered bonds and exchanges of registered and coupon bonds and of bonds of different denominations will not be made until Oct. 1, 1917, or such later date as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be dated June 15, 1917, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum from that date, payable semi-annually on Dec. 15 and June 15. The bonds will mature June 15, 1947, but the issue may be redeemed on or after June 15, 1932, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on three months' published notice, on any interest day; in case of partial redemption, the bonds to be redeemed to be determined by lot by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The principal and interest of the bonds will be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, and the bonds will be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authorities. The bonds will not bear the circulation privilege, but will be receivable as security for deposits of public money.

If any subsequent series of bonds (not including Treasury certificates of indebtedness and other short-term obligations) shall be issued by the United States at a higher rate of interest than 3½ per centum per annum before the termination of the war between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government, (the date of such termination to be fixed by a proclamation of the President of the United States,) the holders of any of the bonds of the present issue shall have the privilege of converting the same, within such period and upon such further terms and conditions covering matters of detail as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, into an equal par amount of bonds bearing such higher rate of interest and substantially identical with the bonds of such new series, except that the bonds issued upon such conversion are to be identical with the bonds of the present series as to maturity of principal and interest and terms of redemption.

Applications.

The agencies designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive applications for the bonds now offered are the Treasury Department, in Washington, D. C., and the Federal Reserve banks in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta (with branch at New Orleans) Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. Said banks have been designated also, as fiscal agents of the United States, to collate applications and to give notices of the allotments which the Secretary of the Treasury will eventually make to subscribers and to issue interim certificates for payments made on allotted subscriptions.

Large numbers of national banks, State banks and trust companies, private bankers, express companies, newspapers, department stores, and other private corporations, firms and organizations have patriotically offered to receive and transmit applications for the Liberty Loan without expense to the United States or to the applicants. The Secretary of the Treasury, appreciating the value of these offers, will have application blanks widely distributed throughout the country to these private institutions and also to the Post Offices and Sub-Treasuries. Individual subscribers may use these conveniences or may send their applications directly to the Treasury Department at Washington and to the Federal Reserve banks. As the law prohibits the allowance or payment of commissions on subscriptions, all those through whom applications are made render service as a patriotic duty without compensation.

All applications must be in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and be accompanied by a payment of 2 per centum of the amount of the bonds applied for. Applications must be for $50, or any multiple thereof, but any application for one $50 or $100 bond until further notice may be allotted at once and payment in full accepted against delivery of an interim certificate. Applications must reach the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve Bank not later than noon, June 15, 1917, the right being reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to close the subscription on any earlier date.

Allotments.

Allotments will be made as soon after June 15 as possible. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscriptions or to make allotment of part of the amount subscribed for, and to allot in full upon applications for smaller amounts of bonds even though it may be necessary to reduce allotments on applications for larger amounts should any such action be deemed by him to be in the public interest, and his decision in these respects will be final.

In any case of the rejection of an application the accompanying payment of 2 per centum of the amount applied for will be returned. In case of partial allotment the 2 per centum payment will be retained and any excess applied upon the next installment. Upon allotment of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, the subscriber will receive notice thereof signed by or on behalf of the Federal Reserve Bank of his district. Unless or until payment in full has been made, further payments must be made when and as herein provided under penalty of forfeiture of any and all installments previously paid and of all right or interest in the bonds allotted.

The dates for payment in installments are as follows:

Two per cent. on application:
Eighteen per cent. on June 28, 1917;
Twenty per cent. on July 30, 1917;
Thirty per cent. on Aug. 15, 1917;
Thirty per cent. on Aug. 30, 1917.

It is recommended that the subscribers avail themselves of the assistance of their own banks and trust companies. In cases where they do not do so, subscribers should make payment, either in cash to the Treasury Department in Washington, or one of the Federal Reserve Banks, or bank draft, check, postoffice money order, or express company money order, made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, or if the application is filed with the Treasury Department in Washington, (thus: "Treasurer of the United States, Liberty Loan Account,") or, if the application is filed elsewhere, made payable to the order of the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the application is filed, (thus: "Federal Reserve Bank of ——, Liberty Loan Account.") All checks must be certified. United States certificates of indebtedness issued under the Act of April 24, 1917, will be received at par and accrued interest to date of settlement in making payment in full or in installments.

Interim certificates for installment payments due on or about June 28 will be issued by or on behalf of the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States and delivered as far as practicable in accordance with written instructions given by subscribers. Upon payment of the installments due June 28 the notice of allotment must be surrendered, and upon payment of each subsequent installment the interim certificate must be presented to the Federal Reserve Bank which issued the certificate for notation thereon of the fact of such payment, or for exchange for a new certificate. After full payment such certificates must be surrendered in exchange for the bonds when prepared.

Payments of installments must be made upon the dates above stated until full payment has been made. Payment in full may be made on and after allotment and before Aug. 30, 1917, if two weeks prior notice in writing of the intention to make such payment, stating the date upon which such payment will be made, shall have been filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the subscriber will make payment; but such notice shall not be required in case of any allotment of not exceeding $10,000 bonds or when payment is to be made in Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

As the bonds will carry six months' interest payable Dec. 15, 1917, interest accruing on the bonds alloted, from June 15, 1917, to the date of full and final payment, must be added to the last payment, credit being given for interest at the like rate upon the several installment payments as follows:

As to 2 per centum of the amount of the bonds allotted upon application, from June 15, 1917, and as to subsequent installments duly paid from the respective dates upon which payment thereof is required to be made as above provided. Tables showing the amount of accrued interest payable on Aug. 30 in case payment is made in installments, and the amount of accrued interest payable upon various dates in case payment is made in full prior to Aug. 30 as herein permitted, will be prepared and furnished through the Treasury Department in Washington and the Federal Reserve Banks.

Within the United States and its territories and insular possessions bonds when prepared will be delivered so far as practicable in accordance with the written instructions of the holders of the interim certificates upon surrender by them to the Treasury Department in Washington or the Federal Reserve Bank which issued the certificate, or interim certificates full paid or accompanied by payment of the final installment. The expense of delivery will be borne by the United States. Delivery of definite bonds to holders of full-paid interim certificates will commence as soon as practicable after June 28.

Further details may be announced by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time; information as to which as well as forms for applications may be obtained from the Treasury Department and any Sub-Treasury or Federal Reserve Bank.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REALTY MEN OBJECT.

Declare New Tax Bill Puts Levy on Mortgages.

The Advisory Council of the New York Real Estate Interests announced yesterday that it had filed a brief with the Senate Finance Committee at Washington objecting to certain sections of the War Revenue bill on the ground that under the present measure all mortgage indebtedness of realty would be subject to taxation. A special committee of the council, consisting of President Mortimer of the Equitable Building Company, Walter Lindner of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, President R. E. Simon of the Morgenthau Realty Company, and John M. Stoddard, presents this summary of the effect on real estate:

"The new Revenue bill provides that all deeds and conveyances subject to a mortgage shall be taxed at 50 cents for the first $100 to $500 of the amount of consideration contained within the deed or conveyance, and 50 cents for each additional $500 or fraction thereof. Practically all deeds, conveyances, or instruments of writing whereby realty is granted, assigned, or transferred provide that the mortgage shall not be assumed by the purchaser of the property, but that the transfer shall take place subject to the mortgage, and that the property itself is liable for the mortgage rather than the purchaser of the property personally.

"If the Revenue bill should be enacted into law in its present form it will mean that the mortgage indebtedness of all real estate would be subject to taxation. Previous revenue legislation in Washington has been adopted upon the principle of exclusion of the mortgage indebtedness on real estate, should not be subject to taxation."

The committee makes this quotation from a letter received from Senator Calder on the subject:

"I will do all I can to relieve real estate and real estate mortgages of any further burden, for I believe that they are already taxed all that they can bear."

Concerning this realty mortgage tax and the excess profits tax Senator Wadsworth wrote to the committee as follows:

"Personally, I would be inclined to oppose any additional burden being imposed upon real estate, as I realize full well that that form of property is already carrying its full load of local taxes."

Treasury Department's Form for Loan Subscribers

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Treasury Department tonight made public the form of the subscription application blank for the new Liberty Loan. It is as follows:

Treasury Department.
1917 Liberty Loan—Form No. 1.
Loans and Currency.

LIBERTY LOAN.
Application for Bonds.

This application should be transmitted through the subscriber's bank, trust company, or other agency acting on his behalf, or it may be filed direct with the Federal Reserve Bank of his district, or the Treasury Department at Washington.

Dated .....

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

According to the terms of Treasury Department Circular No. 78, dated May 14, 1917, the undersigned hereby apply for $..... par value of the 15-30-year 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the United States, and agree to pay par and accrued interest for any bonds allotted on this application. The sum of $..... is inclosed, being 2 per cent. on the amount of bonds applied for (or payment in full for the one $50 or the one $100 bond applied for.)

Signature of subscriber, in full.....
Address, number and street.....
City or Town.....
County..... State.....

NOTE—It is desirable that the following information be furnished by the applicant:

1. If full payment is to be made before final installment date indicated in the circular, what will be the date of such full payment? .....
2. If it is expected that future payments will be made by check, upon what bank or trust company will such checks probably be drawn?
Name of bank or trust company.....
Address.....
3. What, if any, particular denominations of interim certificates are desired? .....
4. Through what, if any, bank or other agency is this application transmitted? .....

FIRE TWENTY SHOTS AT JERSEY SENTRY

Guardsman at Lackawanna Bridge Returns Fire and Wounds an Assailant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., May 13.—A bushwhacker, who, with two companions, fired more than twenty shots from ambush last night at a National Guard sentry guarding the Lackawanna bridge over Pequest Creek, near Buttsville, was shot by the sentinel and carried away by his companions in an automobile running without lights.

This report was made today to Captain Harlan Besson of Company H, Fourth Infantry, a Jersey City unit, whose headquarters are here. The sentry said that he had not perceived the car, running noiselessly on the macadam road near the bridge, and his first intimation of the presence of strangers was when one man began firing at him from the woods, and was joined by two others.

Another sentry came to his aid and as one of the marauders appeared on the roadway the first guard fired and he fell. The others lifted him up and carried him away before more guardsmen could come.

This is the second time guardsmen have been fired on near Buttsville in the last four days. No casualties resulted from the first attempt. There has been considerable German sentiment manifested in the neighborhood, with attempts to discourage enlistment, and sentries on a bridge only a few miles distant last week had to bayonet two men who insisted on forcing their way across despite orders to halt.

NEGRO TROOPS TO CAMP.

Fifteenth Infantry Applauded on Way to Its First Service.

The Fifteenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., composed of three battalions of negro troopers numbering 1,200, under command of Colonel William Hayward, left the city yesterday to spend two weeks in camp—somewhere in New York State. The First and Third Battalions, composed of Manhattan troops, in command of Majors Edwin W. Dayton and W. A. Pickering, arrived at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street in special cars, where the Second Battalion from Brooklyn, under Major Monson Morris, was waiting. The regiment then marched through Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue, north to Fifty-seventh Street, and then to Broadway.

A large crowd along the line of march applauded the troopers for the fine showing they made. The infantry was organized during the last year by Colonel Hayward, and their trip yesterday was their initial military service.

SHIP SINKS IN A GALE.

Iron Bark Hedvid Goes Down With Cargo of Coal.

The officers of a British steamship which arrived yesterday at an American port from Halifax, reported the sinking of the Norwegian iron bark Hedvid, which left Norfolk on May 4 for Christiania with a cargo of coal.

On May 9, the officers said, the bark was pitching in a heavy gale and sprang a leak. The water gained so rapidly, in spite of all hands at the pumps, that the crew took to the boats and left the vessel half an hour before she foundered.

The Hedvig was built in Glasgow in 1877 as the Mataura, and was later the Orthes before being named Hedvid. She was 1,239 registered tonnage, 228 feet long, 33 feet 8 inches beam, and 21 feet 4 inches depth of hold, and was commanded by Captain J. Gunnerson.

The crew was rescued by the British freighter and landed at an American port.

Window Shades

Estimates on custom made window shades that harmonize with interior finishings from the largest custom shade factory in N. Y. City. For residences, apartments, business buildings and factories. Personal, expert service.

ORDINATOR CO.
101 Park Avenue
Phone Vanderbilt 3250.

When you buy Aspirin, look for the mark which makes identification of the genuine absolutely sure. It is the Bayer Cross —your additional protection against substitutes.

TABLETS
Boxes of 12. Bottles of 24 and 100.

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Bayer Tablets of Aspirin

CAPSULES
Sealed Packages of 12 and 24.

"The Bayer Cross — Your Guarantee of Purity"

1,500 MORE DEPART FOR TRAINING CAMPS

Grand Central Station Crowded by Thousands of Relatives and Friends.

WAITING ROOM DECORATED

First Contingent of 1,000 Goes to Plattsburg and Others to Madison Barracks.

The second contingent of student officers ordered to Plattsburg for training departed 1,000 strong from the Grand Central Terminal at 9:40 o'clock last night, in four trains. Two hours afterward 250 members of the Officers' Training Camp Association of New York City left on a special train for Madison Barracks, at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. About 200 other candidates for the Officers' Reserve Corps, including twenty men from points in Pennsylvania, who are to train at camps in New York, started for Madison Barracks on regular passenger trains leaving at 11:30 o'clock.

Each delegation got a patriotic farewell. When the larger part of the Plattsburg men had reached the big waiting room a band of musicians moved to the centre of the floor and played stirring airs until the last man had gone aboard the trains, and closed the program with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The waiting room had been decorated with flags for the occasion, one a great banner suspended on invisible wires and falling almost to the heads of the soldiers in the centre of the room.

For an hour before train time the great floor on the upper train level of the station was crowded with thousands of relatives and friends of the departing men. In some parts were groups of college men, all cheering their particular groups of fellows. The only men who appeared to have no friends or relatives present to see them off were the few men from Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania places, who had already passed through the ordeal of leaving home.

The men of the Officers' Military Training Camp delayed their farewell to the last, so that their train, which was to have started at 11:30, actually did not get away until ten minutes later. Most of the men for both camps were in khaki.

BELL AT PLATTSBURG SAYS "SING AND FIGHT"

Tells Students They Must Beat Germans at Their Own Game, Singing as They March.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 13.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Eastern Department, arrived at Plattsburg this morning and made an unofficial inspection of the Reserve Officers' training camp. Few of the students were aware of his visit until late in the afternoon, when it was announced that he would speak tonight at the opening of the Y. M. C. A. army hut before leaving for New York.

Accompanied by the camp commander, Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, General Bell spent the forenoon riding through the country around Plattsburg to ascertain its adaptability for army manoeuvres. He said on his return that he considered the Champlain Valley particularly well suited for the training of troops. To a committee of Plattsburg citizens he said:

"I am convinced that this is an ideal spot for the training of soldiers during the Summer months. For five, or possibly six, months of the year no better place could be selected, but because of the rigorous Winters of this section I do not believe that it could be used to advantage for the training of large bodies of men during those months.

"There is no telling what the exigencies of the present war may require, and it may be necessary to keep a large number of troops at the post throughout the Winter. There is no doubt, however, that there will be a large number of men in training here as long as the weather will permit."

Citizens of Plattsburg offered General and Mrs. Bell the use of a furnished house in the city for the Summer, which was not on the ground that it was his practice never to enjoy comforts which were not to be had by men of his command. At the General's suggestion, the house will be occupied by the six nurses who will be on duty at the Post Hospital during the Summer. In the afternoon General Bell held a conference with the post officers and camp instructors.

After evening mess as many students as could get in filled the new Young Men's Christian Association Building with the rest grouped outside the open windows or peeking through skylights in the roof. Colonel Wolf acted as Chairman and introduced General Bell, who said:

"I am not here to talk shop. This is the Y. M. C. A. night. But I'll be here often during your training and will do a lot of talking. There are some military matters about which I shall speak to you, but I shall wait until you are all here, for I am determined that every one shall hear me.

"On the battle line it's character that wins—not ability or knowledge so much as character. You know what I mean. You have only one life to live and one life to give, and it does not matter when a soldier leaves this life, but it does matter how he leaves it. A soldier must think only of his duty and must be willing to give all to those who survive him will be proud of the way he gave up his life.

"Gentlemen, you sang 'The Star Spangled Banner' tonight as I have heard it a few times before. You know whom we are going to fight. German soldiers sing while they march. I want you to see that our army beats them at their own game, for singing men are fighting men.

"From you will be selected part of our first 10,000 officers and I want you to take it upon yourselves as a duty to see that every company of our army has its marching tune, and that the men learn to sing it. You don't know how much further men can march when they sing. Any rousing air will do. A Hot Time in the Old Town tonight has a song to it that will put ginger and cold courage in the hearts of men. Go to it. Sing and fight."

ARRIVE AT SACKET HARBOR.

Recruits Swell Force at Officers' Training Camp to 1,600.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., May 13.—Including the men who reported today, there are now 1,600 student officers quartered in the training buildings at Madison Barracks. Starting shortly after 5 o'clock this morning, long lines of men began filing across the reservation, and the stream kept up practically all day without check.

Despite instructions to the contrary, many of the men arrived dressed in civilian clothes, and it was necessary to detail reserve Lieutenants to take temporary charge of the recruit companies to oversee the issue of equipment. A sharp lake breeze that made a service overcoat a necessity chilled the frame barracks, and stoves, three to a building, were used. A thorough overhauling was given all the appointments in the barracks, and when everything was reported ready, the cadets were admitted one at a time. As soon as they slung their kits alongside the army cots they were ordered to perform their first military duty, sidemaking. Some of the men were pretty clumsy about it.

Aside from light exercise to keep fit, the regular course will not be started until Friday morning, and then it will be much curtailed. This is the week's program:

Tuesday—Organizations of companies. Issue of equipment. Instruction in barrack regulations. 7:45-8:15 A. M., study period. Wednesday, 7:15-8, school of soldier and physical drill. 8:15-9, school of squad close order. 9:15-10:15, conference, care of equipment, hygiene and care of arms. 10:30-11, conference, organization. 1:30-2:30, semaphore. 2:40-3:10, conference. Infantry drill regulations. 3:20-4:5, sighting. 7:45-9:45, study period.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—(Morning.) 7:15-8, school of soldier and physical drill. 8:15-9, school of squad. Close and extended order without arms. 9:15-9:45 conference. Care of equipment. 10-10:30 conference. Organization. 10:45-11:45 practice march without arms.

Thursday and Friday—(Afternoon.) 1:30-2:30 semaphore. 2:40-3:10 conference. Infantry drill. (Three lessons.) 3:20-3:50 conference. 4-5, sighting. 7:45-9:45 study period.

Sunday—Noon to 7 P. M. liberty. 7:45-9:45 P. M. study period.

Under orders issued by the Quartermaster General the following reserve Captains of the Quartermaster Corps have been directed to report here at once: Francis M. Smith, administration; Robert A. Osborn, supplies; William J. McKay, supplies; Claude D. Liebman, transportation; Tom R. Wyles, transportation; Harry W. Parrett, finance, and William H. Fillmore, finance. As at Plattsburg, the cadets will be drilled under regimental organization, and it is expected to have the company commanders all selected by tomorrow.

I TAILOR Officers' And Privates' Uniforms To Individual Measure.

TO the soldier, his uniform is first thought. It should not merely reflect his profession, but pride and personality.

You'll take much more soldierly satisfaction in my Uniform cut expressly to your inches and individuality, than in some "ready-made" makeshift, that was buzz-sawed through a factory by the thousand. I pledge you my body-gracing military fit and my thoroughbred military style.

Civilian Suits, **$20** *to* **$45** *to individual measure*

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

190

"He was a good friend —but a poor Executor"

One often hears that comment. Settling an estate successfully calls for more than good intentions. Principally it calls for years of "knowing how."

Our own considerable success in settling estates springs from long practical experience — coupled with personal kindly consideration for the families of those who leave their affairs in our hands.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

In Financial District: 60 BROADWAY
In Shopping Center: FIFTH AVENUE AT 34TH ST.
In Harlem: 125TH ST. AND LENOX AVE.
In Bronx: 148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE.

EXPECTS NEW SERIES OF TRAINING CAMPS

Capt. Cosby Thinks Government May Yet Provide for Eligibles Who Were Shut Out.

In response to numerous inquiries as to whether a second series of Officers' Training Camps would be held, Captain Arthur F. Cosby of the Military Training Camps Association, which had charge of the recruiting for the first camp, issued the following statement today:

"It is our understanding and expectation that another series of camps will be held, to begin a few days after the completion of the first, that would be about Aug. 20, and men who are eligible for the first, but were not selected owing to the limited numbers for which there is room, will have an opportunity in due course to make application for this camp. We have been deluged with applications for the second camp, which are filed, and as soon as anything definite is announced such men will be notified. It is not necessary, however, for men contemplating going to the second camp to send in their notices now, as due announcement will be given in the newspapers.

"This association is now preparing a memorandum and report for the War Department of the recruiting work which has been done so far, which shows that the full number of 40,000 men requested by the department was recruited within the space of twenty days throughout the United States.

"In response to insistent demands from good men who failed of entrance in the camps, we have telegraphed to the different commanding officers of all camps throughout the country, and find that in every instance the camps from New York to Georgia, in the East, and through the country to the Presidio in California are at this date actually overset with more thousands of applications over in practically every camp, so that when the camps open on Tuesday they will all have their full quota."

SAYS WAR HINGES ON FOOD.

Allies Losing When We Went In, Vrooman Asserts.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—A warning that each section of the United States must feed itself or go without food was voiced here today by Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He said that with cotton at 22 cents a pound Southern planters were plowing land that already had been planted in cotton and were putting in foodstuffs.

"We must awaken," he said. "The submarine is a much more potent weapon than we imagined. The Allies were losing the war when we entered it, and will lose it unless we expend every effort of men, money, and economy. It is now a war of conservation of resources."

MAY STOP TRADING IN OTHER OPTIONS

Chicago Board of Trade Directors in Long Session—Frenzy of Buying Denounced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The situation in the grain markets is so critical that for the first time in twenty years the Board of Trade Directors held a special session today, which lasted more than six hours. At the close President Joseph P. Griffin said no statement would be given out, it being deferred until after another meeting called for 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, when representatives of all the leading private-wire houses will gather in the office of Harris Winthrop & Co. and discuss trade conditions.

It is thought that trading in July wheat and May corn will be ordered curtailed or stopped, and a settling price fixed.

There will be no closing of the Exchange, as that would interfere with the cash grain trade, which is a most vital part of the grain trade of the country.

When President Joseph P. Griffin of the Board of Trade came from the meeting of Directors, he said:

"There is plenty of grain in the country to carry us through. If it were not for this wild frenzy which has seized America and the allied Governments, in fact the whole world, we would be not short of wheat as at present. Not only are the Governments at war buying with frenzy, but the neutrals as well.

"There is too much wild advice by amateurs who know nothing about the art of its production. I am not trying to criticise the Government, but I am speaking of the 'food experts' who have bobbed up on every side with bad advice."

Asked if he had any reports that the German Government had provided money to bid up the price of grain, in order to make the Allies pay higher for wheat, Mr. Griffin said:

"I have heard such rumors, but I doubt if there is any truth in them."

WINTER WHEAT CROP SHORT IN CANADA

Acreage Killed is 23 Per Cent., and the Condition Is the Lowest Since 1909.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 13.—A serious shortage in the Winter wheat crop of Canada was revealed by a report of the Census and Statistics Office, made public today. The acreage estimated to have been sown last Fall was 813,400, and the estimated destruction through Winter killing was 187,000 acres, or 23 per cent., leaving 626,400 acres to be harvested.

The estimated condition of the crop on April 30 was 69 per cent., which is lower than in any previous year since 1909 at that date.

Character Which Goes Clear Through

THE satisfaction which you derive from a suit depends largely on its actual intrinsic value.

* *

Some suits have a surface character—a little hand polish which quickly tarnishes.

These go deeper.

We are constantly endeavoring, with no small success, to produce in our clothes better intrinsic values.

* *

We have always given the utmost it was possible to give. It frequently happens, as a natural consequence, that the actual, intrinsic value of these clothes is greater than the price indicates.

Suits, $20 to $48, Topcoats, $20 to $45.

* *

The Weber and Heilbroner strawhats—every correct straw in every correct shape, are ready. Prices, $2 to $25.

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

BRITAIN IS FULLY ORGANIZED FOR WAR

Stephen McKenna Tells of the Wide Restriction of Individual Activities.

GOVERNMENT'S NEEDS FIRST

Artillery Preponderance in France Due to Commandeering Supplies for Gun Factories.

Some of the restrictions which the necessities of war have put on the private activities of the people of England were told yesterday by Stephen McKenna, nephew of former Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna, in an interview at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Mr. McKenna is with the Balfour Commission as representative of the War Trade Intelligence Department, which acts as a clearing house for information regarding commerce affected by the war. He has given to officials of the United States Department of Commerce a full account of Great Britain's elaborate organization for preventing supplies from reaching the enemy, and for giving the Government first choice of everything needed.

Visitors to London, he said, were finding it difficult to get suitable accommodations because of the fact that so many large hotels and clubs had been taken over by the Government to provide headquarters for the new business organizations necessitated by the war. The largest of these is the Ministry of Munitions, which employs a staff of more than 10,000 persons in London alone.

"This ministry," said Mr. McKenna, "has the first call on coal, iron, steel, and chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives and anything else which it may need. How its requirements operate may be seen from the illustration, say, of a man who wants to build a modest cottage. He must first receive the permission of the Minister of Munitions to buy the raw material. Then he must get permission to have it transported to the site; and after this he must try to get the labor, which is difficult if not impossible. The obstructions imposed are so great that there is little building of a private character."

With regard to the work of his own department, and particularly the "Trading with the Enemy" act and the prohibition of the export of raw materials which might be of military value, Mr. McKenna said that the successes of the British in the recent fighting in France had been due to superiority in artillery, which would have been impossible but for the control by the British Government of the supplies of nickel, copper, rubber, petrol, manganese, and tungsten.

"We have had the problem of the exporter who wanted to trade with the enemy because of the profit involved," he said, "and while this has been practically eliminated, there is still a large class of persons too ignorant or indolent to learn the ultimate destination of goods which they sell. With these persons we have had to deal. That the work of the department is successful is indicated, I think, by the fact that we know that the shortage of oils and fats in Germany is appreciably lowering the vitality of the nation."

Mr. McKenna seemed to be fully convinced of the accuracy of the much-doubted story that the Germans used the corpses of soldiers for the rendering of oils. This statement was evoked by a question as to what he thought the position of women would be in Germany after the war, and he said that a Government which would be so unsentimental with regard to the bodies of its dead soldiers would probably promote repopulation without too much regard to individual liberties.

Another privation which lay before England, Mr. McKenna said, was the imminent shortage of tobacco, importation of which has been greatly restricted. "England has had changes amounting in effect to a social revolution as the result of the war," he said, "and America will probably experience much the same thing."

TO FIGHT POSTAL INCREASE.

Publishers and Labor Representatives Reach Washington in Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Publishers of newspapers and magazines and representatives of labor organizations arrived in Washington in large numbers tonight to appear tomorrow before the Senate Committee on Finance in connection with the House proposal contained in the pending War Revenue bill to heavily increase the postal rates on periodicals and newspapers. About 100 persons are in the various delegations.

Don C. Seitz of The New York World, Chairman of the Postal Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, will present the main argument for the newspapers. The representatives of labor contend that the new rates may destroy the periodical publishing industry.

POSTAL SAVINGS GROW.

New York Increases Deposits in Spite of the War.

Postmaster Patten announces that notwithstanding the war there has been a considerable increase in the postal savings deposits in the New York Post Office, covering both Manhattan and the Bronx.

The amount on deposit now is greater than ever before, and in the month of April alone there was an increase of $556,386. The amount credited to depositors on May 1 was $26,650,070.

Postmaster Patten reports that all the advantages of the system are available to the public at all the stations of the New York Post Office and that accounts may be opened without difficulty, even by children.

VIVIANI THRILLS BOSTON AUDIENCE

Continued from Page 1.

eral instances interrupted the speaker with applause and cheers that continued for several minutes.

"In this city, foremost in learning of American cities," said M. Viviani, "I find a democracy unknown in France. The City Club represents a democracy of society. Eligibility depends only upon character, efficiency, and capacity for citizenship. I pray fervently that this democracy may overspread Europe. This is one of the great gifts that America will give to France, and it is for democracy that you will fight. In joining France in this war the United States will not be paying a debt. Lafayette did not come to these shores to help young America. He came to promote democracy and liberty, and you are coming to us in France not so much to help your allies as to help make the world what it ought to be. The sword of the United States has been drawn not alone to help France but to protect and more securely establish democracy."

Aspirations for World-Union.

Carrying further his thought of democracy, the speaker, pointing to the Stars and Stripes, said:

"Your flag bears forty-eight stars, representing forty-eight States. Each State has its own Legislature, but all are subject to Federal laws that were made for all. May we not hope for the day when all the nations of the earth will be united as are your States, under certain broad and general restrictions that will make it forever impossible for some mad autocrat to play havoc with the universe?"

M. Viviani paid a fervent tribute to the men in the trenches.

"History," he said, "will preserve for all time the names of distinguished statesmen and Generals. By far the great majority of those who fall on the firing line will never be known except in the homes from which they are missed. Their identities will live only in the hearts of the few who loved them. But their kin will have the comfort of knowing that those who fell for France and America died that their children and their children's children might be free of the ghost of autocracy."

At the dinner which followed his address M. Viviani, who seemed to have recovered somewhat from the fatigue which he showed plainly upon his arrival in the city, toasted the club, the city, the State, President Wilson, and all America, the warmth of whose welcome, he said, had warmed the hearts of the mission, and constituted one of the happiest gifts that the great Republic had made to its sister republic overseas.

MONTREAL GREETS JOFFRE.

Enthusiastic Crowds Welcome Marshal on a Brief Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 13.—Marshal Joffre left Montreal for New York this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock after a great day of rejoicing. He was more to the French Canadians than even a national hero could have been and his visit is expected to prove an immense stimulant to recruiting.

Marshal Joffre must have been convinced of the loyalty of Canada, and particularly French Canada, to the Empire. He must also have noticed that from this prosperous commercial city all the men had not gone yet, for several army corps of them were among the crowds that greeted him, and another was reviewed in uniform on Fletcher's Field.

The great review took place at noon in the park at the foot of Mount Royal, and, thereafter, taking the salute, the Marshal addressed in French a few inspiring words to officers and men, which were greeted by a mighty salvo of cheers. He had another evidence of Canada's zeal for the allied cause when he inspected the returned soldiers on the McGill campus, many of whom bore marks of their experience at the front.

The civic welcome having been extended by the Mayor, and that of the citizens themselves by the cheering crowd, the nation's turn came at the State luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton. There the Acting Premier, Sir George Foster; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Provincial Prime Minister; Sir Lomer Gouin, and ecclesiastical, military, political, and civil dignitaries expressed their welcome and their sense of the gratitude Canada and the Allies owe to Joffre and the soldiers of France. There were several of these latter in the procession which escorted the distinguished visitor, all of them men of Canadian citizenship, who had returned to Montreal wounded after fighting for France.

Viger Square, facing the French Consulate, where the Marshal went to pay his respects this afternoon, was thronged with a multitude so dense that many thousands could not get even a glimpse of the hero of the Marne. These were not the only people disappointed, for the Marshal's plans for the afternoon were cut short, and he left from Windsor Station an hour and half before the time set for his departure. Only a few hundred persons saw him go, but at 6 o'clock a large crowd had gathered, only to learn the disappointing news that the great soldier had gone. Before he left he again expressed his admiration for the part played by Canada in the war. He then bestowed kisses on two young women of the party who came to bid him Godspeed, and shook hands with the men.

Marshal Joffre arrived here from Boston a few minutes before 11 o'clock, and after a brief reception at the station the parade started. It consisted of the local military units and as many civilians as could be carried in virtually all the automobiles in Montreal. The procession passed through streets beflagged with union jacks, the French tricolor, and the Stars and Stripes to Fletcher's Field, where a civic address was presented to Marshal Joffre by the Mayor, and the Marshal briefly replied.

"What the soldiers of Montreal, of Canada, have accomplished will always be appreciated in France," said the Marshal. "The soldiers of Canada are courageous. They scorn death, and their bravery reaches the level of the bravery of the French troops. I thank you for what you have said."

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THE customs of today are the traditions of tomorrow. So it is with furniture which is chosen wisely and well. Tobey Handmade Furniture serves successive generations with a dignity and stability which earn for it the warm affection of long and satisfactory association.

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Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

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BALFOUR VISITS COL. ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

on guard as the party took the elevator and descended to the train platform.

The only member of the Mayor's Committee present to bid farewell to the visitors was Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith. Mr. Balfour shook hands with him before entering the elevator and said:

"Good-bye. I've had a wonderful time. I want to thank everybody connected with my reception." He expressed his appreciation to Police Inspector Cray and to Chief Flynn of the Secret Service for their efficient arrangements for the protection of the party. Mr. Balfour retired as soon as he got aboard the train, and the other members of the party came down by motor a few at a time from the residence of Vincent Astor, where they have been staying, the last detachment arriving only a minute or two before the train left.

While Mr. Balfour was at Oyster Bay a number of the other members of the commission dined last night at the residence of J. P. Morgan. A dinner planned on board a British cruiser in the harbor was called off when it was discovered that so many of the party had other engagements. The members of the commission said they were leaving New York with genuine regret, as they had received a welcome even more cordial than their anticipation had forecast.

BALFOUR AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Attends War Service and Hears Sermon by Bishop Brent.

Arthur J. Balfour attended divine worship at the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday morning and heard a sermon by the Right Rev. Charles F. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, who was the preacher last month at the service at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, commemorating the entrance of America into the war. Bishop Brent declared that on the fate of France today depended the fate of the world, and predicted good things for the future from the rapprochement between England and America.

Mr. Balfour sat in a pew with Joseph H. Choate, and was escorted to the cathedral by a party including Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Charles E. Hughes, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, General Daniel Appleton, Robert Bacon, Perry Belmont, Theodore Rousseau, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, George T. Wilson, and Deputy Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley. Admission was by card only, and the crowds which thronged the streets outside during the entire service waiting to catch a glimpse of the British statesmen were held back by a large force of police under Inspector Daly.

It was a war service all the way through. The flags of the allied nations were intertwined over the altar, the prayers included invocations of Divine blessing on the President and the leaders now conferring in this country, the collection was devoted to the wounded of the allied nations, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King" were played at the close of the service. Bishop Brent referred to the fact that on the very ground where the cathedral stood had raged a part of the battle of Harlem Heights in 1776, and made graceful reference to the happier conditions of today.

Bishop Brent took his text from an incident in the life of David, and declared that America had chosen a grim path, but that the sky ahead gleamed with hope.

"The days to come," he said, "promise to be the most glorious in the history of the world. There is in our midst a group of British public men come to charge our country with the most intimate ideas. They do not come to receive mere personal recognition, nor is this what we wish to give. America lays her embrace through them around Great Britain and pledges her help.

"England chose to risk all that she held dear in behalf of Belgium, the pivotal nation. Here it was a conflict between continuing to grow commercially fat on the troubles of others who were at war or of ourselves entering into what war has been rightfully called—into hell. War is hell, but we have chosen the lesser evil. Yet there is little or nothing in war of that glory about which you read. There is no more glory in it than in a plague of cholera. It is always the unalterable social evil, the greatest of social evils, a scourge from God to drive those to Him who have declined a loving invitation."

The preacher eulogized Stonewall Jackson as at once a great soldier and a man of deeply religious nature, and attacked the looseness of morality in the great cities of America.

"Ideals are talked of glibly enough among us," he said, "when there may often be but little indication of their presence. Every one among you has his share to do, and to do right now. I warn you that in the fate of France today lies the fate of the world. The nation asks for service; it asks for economy; it asks for temperance, if not for total abstinence.

"In behalf of the Bishop of New York, and in the name of the church in the entire country, I bid you, our friends and brothers, a sincere welcome. In God's temple it is meet that a united people should dedicate themselves to God and God's cause and bring to a successful conclusion the grim task before us."

The more a man knows about the game, the better he will like

Saks-Made Golf Suits at $17.50 to $30

¶ Our suits for golfers are made expressly for golfing, with just that amount of "give" a golf enthusiast would put into them if he were to draught their lines himself. They feed out fabric right to the top of your "swing," leaving absolutely no room for excuse if you "slice," "top," or "pull."

¶ Tailored in full and half-belted models with yoke fronts and slash or bellow pockets, in solid colors, Herringbones, Fancy Knit Cloths, Homespuns, and Cheviots.

Separate Norfolk Sport Coats at $7 to $12.50

Belted and pleated models with patch pockets, tailored in Corduroys, Stretch Cloth, Fancy Knit Cloth, Bedford Cords.

Broadway Saks & Company At 34th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
584-586 and 588 Fifth Avenue 462 and 472 Sts.

Present Values cannot help but appeal to women who want beautiful new fashions—and yet desire to economize

$50 to $95 Coats and Capes	$35, $45, $65
$55 to $125 Tailored Suits	$35, $45, $58
$65 to $95 Day Dresses	$35, $45, $65
$110 to $225 Evening Gowns	$75, $95, $125
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$25 to $45 Street & Dress Hats	$10, $15 to $25
$10 to $35 Blouses	$7, $10, $15

SUMMER FURS—at 20% Below Present Prices
(or about 40% below prices which will undoubtedly prevail in the Autumn).

IMPORTED MODELS—IN GOWNS—WRAPS—SUITS—COATS—BLOUSES AND MILLINERY—AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

Beaded Bags and Exclusive French Novelties Reduced One-Half, One-Third and One-Quarter.

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ANOTHER INTERESTING SALE of Women's Wool Jersey Sports Suits, Travel and Walking Suits

extraordinarily priced at $16.75

will commence to-day (Monday) in the Ready-to-wear Suits Dep't, Third Floor

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

New York's Engineer Regiment

Get Your Command Forward, March! With This Engineer Regiment

JOIN the ranks to-day of the First Reserve Engineer Regiment by volunteering

For Immediate Service in France

The Secretary of War has ordered the recruiting of this Regiment to its full quota of 1,061 men and 37 officers under command of Lt. Col. C. H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Recruits Wanted

from construction and railroad forces in the Metropolitan District as follows:

Enginemen	Powdermen	Enginemen (Stationary)
Firemen	Drill Runners and Helpers	Gas Enginemen
Yardmasters	Bridgemen and Bridge Builders (Steel)	Oilers
Telegraphers	Carpenters	Machinists
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Car Repairers	Dock Builders and Bridge Carpenters	Blacksmiths
Superintendents	Pile Drivermen	Horseshoers
Foremen and Walking Bosses		Electricians
Masons		Linemen

Enlistments for Period of War Only.
Not Subject to Draft Into Other Forces.

Volunteer now for immediate service. If you respond promptly the First Reserve Engineer Regiment will be ordered into camp next week—and will go abroad shortly thereafter.

This Regiment cannot be raised by draft, both on account of the skilled men needed and because it is expected that it will be sent to France long before the draft becomes effective.

Recruiting Office, 190 Sixth Avenue
Corner Thirteenth Street
Open To-Day and Every Day from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Military Engineering Committee of New York

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Plattsburg Uniforms

Made of Olive Drab Khaki

Orders taken for delivery in one week for

Plattsburg Regulation Uniforms
(Coat and Trousers)
$7.50

Order now, so that your Uniform will be ready when the call to Camp comes.

Regulars, Longs, Shorts and Stouts

Fourth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
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Seasonable Silks for the Summer

An advantageous purchase of fashionable Silks at such attractive prices that we are able to offer them to our patrons at prices just a little above the present wholesale price.

$2.25 Crepe Meteor, double width, selection of colors, at $1.50
$3 Chiffon Dress Taffetas, in Black only, double width.... $1.50
$1.75 Crepe de Chine, 39 to 40 inches wide. All colors..... $1.25
$1.25 White and Flesh Crepe de Chine, 35 inches, at..... 95c

Special for Today and Tuesday Only
$2.75 Pongee, Oyster white or Natural color only, 36 inches wide, at $1.85

$1.25 Japanese Washable Shirtings, white with colored stripes, 32 inches wide 95c
36-inch Japanese Washable Satin, white only..... 95c
33-inch Imported Sports Pongee, natural colored backgrounds with sports designs in various colors $1.25
36-inch Japanese Habutai, white only. Good weight..... 75c

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Broadway

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COLD STORAGE AND INSURANCE ON FURS

Summer Furs in Attractive New Models

A. Jaeckel & Co.
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384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

Today—An Important Mid-Season

Sale of Women's Spring Coats

at greatly reduced prices

Coats for sports, touring, afternoon and dress wear, in a wonderful range of belted and fancy tailored effects, in the following modish materials: Wool Jersey, Wool Velour, Burella, Lupine, Gunniburl, Bolivia, Vel Bol, Gabardine, Wool Poplin, Serge, Satin, Taffeta, Silk Poplin or Faille, trimmed with marabou, silk or self fabric. Broken assortments, but you cannot help but find a splendid value in your particular size.

Reduced to:

$13.75 $18.75 $22.50 $27.50 $39.50

FOR TODAY ONLY

New "Cape" Coats for Women Special at $17.50

In five charming models, one in the new military effect. Fashioned of Serge, Gabardine, Crepe Cloth, Wool Jersey, and Wool Velour. In all the new shades, including Navy.

Women's Fashionable Skirts

at sharply reduced prices

An extensive assortment of attractive skirts in models that are decidedly new, tailored in Wool Poplin, Plain or Striped Serge, Covert, Tweeds, Novelty Plaids, Stripes and Checks, Chuddah Cloth, Figured or Plain Silk Poplin, Wash Satin, Plain or Striped Silks. Waistbands to 36.

Special $5 $6.95 $7.50 $9.75 $12.50

Beginning Today—An Important

Sale of Women's & Misses'

White Washable Kid Boots at $7.95

One model *illustrated*. Smart, practical shoes for sport and dress wear, made over the very newest lasts, with high arch and medium toe. Made with White Ivory Leather soles—one of the hardest-wearing leathers obtainable. All sizes.

Today and Tuesday Only

An Important Sale of Toilet Requisites

Sanitol Tooth Powder	15c	Bone Nail Brushes, French make, reg. 75c and 95c	50c
Kolynos Tooth Paste	15c	Nail Brushes, wooden backs, reg. 35c to 50c	25c
Calox Tooth Powder	15c	Shaving Brushes, reg. 25c	19c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	30c	Bath Brushes, long detachable handles, reg. 50c	39c
Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder	75c	Hy-G-Nic Bath Brushes, detachable handles, reg. 85c	65c
Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size	68c	Rubber Sponges, reg. 39c	29c
Borine, magnum size, reg. $1.00	74c	Rubber Gloves for the garden or household, all sizes, reg. 39c	25c
Listerine, $1.00 size	55c	Rubber Shower or Diver's Caps, reg. 25c	19c
Westphal's Auxiliator, $1.00 size	50c	Shower Sprays, long tubing, large spray, reg. 85c	69c
Hinds Honey and Almond Cream	31c	Hy-G-Nic Hot Water Bottles, reg. 95c	79c
Phillip's Milk of Magnesia	34c	Hy-G-Nic Fountain Syringes, rapid flow, reg. $1.25	95c
Odo-ro-no, 25c size	15c	Silk Traveling Cases, rubber-lined compartments, 75c quality	50c
Odo-ro-no, 50c size	30c	Whisk Brooms, 25c kind	18c
Mum—Deodorant	15c	Toilet Paper Cabinet, contains 3 rolls of 1,000 sheets each, reg. 36c cabinet	29c
Pond's Vanishing Cream, 50c size	33c	Sanitary Napkins, large size package of 12	39c
Pond's Cold Cream, 50c size	33c	Metal Hot Water Bottles, reg. $1.25	95c
Ramsdell's Olive Cream in tubes and jars, reg. 47c	39c	Durham-Demonstrator Razors	10c
Reg. 94c	69c	Imported Steel Scissors, various lengths	25c
Theatrical Cold Cream, 1 lb. can, reg. 50c	39c	Lamb's Wool Puffs, values 15c to 20c	10c
Lysol, 25c size	17c	Ivor-Grain Toilet Articles, viz: Long-handled Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Puff Boxes, Hair Receivers, Nail Polishers, with tray; Cologne Bottles, with holder; Jewel Boxes, Picture Frames, Bud Vases. Sale price, $1.00 each	
Hyglo Nail Polish, 25c size	16c		
"Paradis" Face Powder	25c		
Pussy Willow Face Powder, 50c size	39c		
Babcock's Cut Rose Talcum Powder, reg. 15c	11c		
Babcock's Corylopsis Talcum Powder, reg. 15c	11c		
Samurai Corylopsis Talcum Powder, 25c size	18c		
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder, 1 lb. can	18c		
Arthur's Lilac Vegetal, 6 oz. bottle	49c		
Arthur's Eau de Quinine	49c		
Benzoin and Almond Lotion, 25c size	19c		
"Masco," for the eyebrows and eyelashes, reg. 50c	39c		
Wrinkle Eradicators, reg. 25c	19c		
Park & Tilford Bay Rum, reg. 30c size	25c		
Park & Tilford Bay Rum, reg. 50c size	39c		
Park & Tilford Bay Rum, reg. 75c size	59c		
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15c size	12c		
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 25c size	20c		
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 45c size	39c		
Peroxide of Hydrogen, reg. 25c	18c		
Lazell's Toilet Water, 50c size	39c		
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Rouge, reg. 40c	29c		
"Ideal" Waterproof Hair Brushes, $2.00 quality	$1.39		
Bourjois Java Rice Powder	26c		
Howard's Hair Brushes, reg. 75c	45c		
Howard's Hair Brushes, reg. 95c	69c		
Johnson & Johnson's Shaving Cream	16c		
Absorbent Cotton, hospital grade, 1 lb. pkge	33c		
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, selected seconds	19c		
Tooth Brushes, 4 rows extra quality bristles, reg. 25c	15c		

Imported Bulk Extract

Bottled in Fancy Glass Containers.

Houbigant's Ideal, ½ oz.	$1.25	bottle
Houbigant's Ideal 1 oz.	2.35	"
Piver's Azurca, ½ oz.	55c	"
Piver's Azurea, 1 oz.	1.00	"
Piver's Floramye, ½ oz.	55c	"
Piver's Floramye, 1 oz.	1.00	"
Kerhoff's Djerkiss, ½ oz.	75c	"
Kerhoff's Djerkiss, 1 oz.	1.35	"

Sale of Soap at Low Prices

Ivory, Fairy and Life Buoy Soap, 3 cakes	11c
Physicians' and Surgeons' Soap cake	6c
Hand Sapolio Soap	6c
Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap	6c
Pears Glycerine Unscented Soap	10c
Peroxide Bath Soap, large cake	7c
Palm Olive Soap	7c
Packer's Tar Soap	14c
Woodbury's Facial Soap	16c
Johnson's Foot Soap	16c
Resinol Soap	17c
Fratelli Pure Castile Soap, 2 lb. bars	29c

No mail or telephone orders filled. None C.O.D. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning This Morning, on the Fourth Floor

A Carnival of Spring and Summer Dresses

for Women and Misses

We have been planning for a month to make this annual event the most remarkable of any we have held. America's best-known dressmakers have co-operated with us in a whole-hearted manner, reproducing the most exquisite European models and modifying them to meet the requirements of the American woman of taste and refinement. Dresses for afternoon and street wear, and dainty tub frocks for beach wear are included in all sizes and in every wanted color, at *prices which are the lowest in New York for apparel of the same character.*

Women's Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses, Special $15

In two distinct models. One with smart side-draped skirt, and another with two overtunics of taffeta in handkerchief effect and sleeves of Georgette Crepe. All colors including plenty of Navy Blue, Black and Wisteria. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Polka Dot Foulard Dresses, $18.50

Smart but simple model with dainty batiste embroidered collar and vestee, full side-plaited skirt and tie sash. To be had in Navy Blue with white dot or in Black with white dot. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Taffeta Street Dresses, $18.50

In attractive sport coat effect, trimmed with soutache embroidery. A very becoming dress for street wear. Navy Blue, Black, Wisteria and White. Sizes 34 to 44.

Modish Satin Dresses for Women, at $25

Satin dresses are now in high favor. This model is one of the newest, made with surplice waist and plaited skirt, displaying novel pockets. To be had in Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Dainty Net Dresses at $15

Suitable for garden, party or afternoon wear. The model is very charming, pointed tunic giving the desired long line effect. Trimmed with lace. Bodice and underskirt ribbon trimmed.

White Silk Crepe Dresses at $16.50

A pure silk crepe frock, a delightful copy of a Lanvin model, with shoulder and upper sleeve embroidered in Rose, Blue, Wisteria, or Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

D. & J. Anderson Gingham Dresses at $15

In effective coat model that buttons from neck to hem. Easily tubbed and beautifully made, displaying hand-stitched handkerchief linen or embroidered batiste collar. Obtainable in striped, checked and plaid patterns.

Dainty Voile Tub Dresses for Women at $10.95

Very attractive and practical frocks of Voile in combination with Gingham; also in Figured, Striped, Flowered or Checked Voile trimmed with Velvet or Lace. Waists lined with Net in light or dark colors. Sizes 34 to 44.

1,000 Summery Frocks for Women at $5.95 $8.95 $10 $15

New, crisp, stylish frocks of Voile, domestic and imported Gingham, French and Ramie Linen, and tasteful combinations of Linen and Voile, or Gingham and Voile.

Women's Dresses in the Newest Modes

Fashioned of Lace, Net, and Georgette Crepe, suitable for informal afternoon, graduation, bridge or party use, will be featured at the following special prices:

$29.50 $39.50 $49.50

Women's New Tub Dresses for Garden Wear at $2.98, $3.98, $4.98

General utility dresses, in a variety of charming models, made of plain colored and striped materials, selected because of their durability and "tubbing" qualities.

Third Floor.

Misses' Sport Dresses Special at $18.50

Dainty one-and-two-piece models, developed in Crepe de Chine; imported plain, striped and Figured Pongee, Rajah Silk and Taffeta, artistically embellished with Wool, Indian and Tinsel embroidery or hand-smocking. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

New Summer Dresses for Misses, $8.75

Three distinct models, in plain, cross-bar and Figured Voile, trimmed with braid or lace insertion. Draped or full gathered skirts. Colors: Pink, Blue, Rose, Reseda and White. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor.

"Cute" Little Children's Dresses

At Very Special Prices

At $2.25—New Bloomer Dresses in striped Gingham, trimmed with hand-smocking and White Poplin collar and cuffs.

At $1.95—Dainty Voile Dresses in attractive Pink and Blue Plaid designs, with hemstitched collar, cuffs, belt and vestee of white lawn.

At $1.45—Striped Tissue Gingham Dresses in smart Empire model, trimmed with solid color lawn collar, cuffs and belt.

At 95c—Stunning Little Dresses of voile in figured patterns with low neck and short sleeves trimmed with machine-smocking.

Sizes in each model from 2 to 6 years.

Today on the Fourth Floor

Women's Smart Suits

Formerly $39 to $59

Now Reduced to $28 and $33

This remarkable collection of modish suits is not confined to the dictates of one designer, but rather is representative of the combined genius of foremost European and American couturiers. Every suit is from our regular stock, tailored to meet the requirements of an exacting clientele. Handsome tailleur, sport and dressy models are included, beautifully tailored in:

Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Burella Cloth, Tweeds, Oxford Mixtures, Velour and Worsted Checks, Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Silk and Wool Jersey.

All colors. Sizes 34 to 44 and several models to 50½.

Blouses That are New

in material and design will be offered today at very modest prices:

$3.95

At $2—Dainty Organdie Blouses in simple trimmed models with fronts of cluster tucks, and collar and turn-back cuffs of embroidery. Entire blouse outlined in hemstitching.

At $3.95—New Organdie Blouses with fronts of fine cluster tucks and tiny frills of narrow Val. lace. Collar is of embroidered organdie, finished with hemstitching.

At $5—Becoming Georgette Crepe Blouses with pointed collar and jabot of fine net, edged with imitation Filet Lace. Turn-back cuffs are finished with picot edging.

We shall hold on the Second Floor Today an Important

Clearance of Misses' Tailored, Sport and Silk Suits

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Suits - - formerly $25 and $29.50 - - Now $18
Suits - - formerly $35 and $39.50 - - Now $24
Suits - - formerly $45 and $55.00 - - Now $28
Suits - - formerly $59.50 to $89.50 - - Now $42

Saks Military Suits for Boys at $1.95

Illustrated. This smart little wash suit is of white repp trimmed with Cadet Blue, or may be had in Cadet Blue trimmed with white. Brass buttons are easily detached for laundering purposes. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

In the Annual May Sale

Redfern and Smart Set Corsets Reduced to $2.95

Regularly $3.50 to $6. Made of plain and fancy materials in low and medium bust models with long skirt and substantial hose supporters.

Also—C. B. Sport Corsets Reduced to $1.45

Regularly $3. Made of Batiste with elastic top, and insert over abdomen. Strong hose supporters attached.

Beginning This Morning—An Important

Sale of Fashionable Bags

in very attractive models

At $1.95—Moire and Silk Faille Bags with self-covered frames, centre compartment, and hanging mirror. Colors: Brown, Green, Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, or Black.

At $2.95—Hand-Beaded Drawstring Bags in vari-colored beads and heavy silk faille. Colors: Mustard, Grey, Green, Brown, Navy Blue and Black. Wonderful values.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The High Sign Of Good Clothes-Making

A label, to be of any significance, must have a big idea to support it. The thought at the foundation of "Supre-Macy" Clothes was simply this—that a garment could be made of dependable all wool fabrics that would be better than all others at the price.

"Supre-Macy" Suits for Men at $24.75

Were subjected to a rigid test which proved that they were equal in fabric and workmanship to some garments selling at a higher price elsewhere. The models are smart and semi-conservative — the patterns in keeping with the models. There is more hand tailoring in these clothes than in some sold for more elsewhere. Direct Elevators to Clothing Department on 35th St. side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Gauntlets for Motorists $2.96

One style with soft cuffs, another with folding cuffs with whalebone reinforcement to hold cuffs in place. Both made of good quality black cape, full out-seam sewn.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Wear-to-Business Shirts at $1.89

You may take your pick of three styles--laundered cuff, soft cuff negligee or pleated--in woven madras or mercerized weaves. A good assortment of striped effects in a variety of colors. Also imported Japanese crepes in soft cuff models. All carefully tailored and finished. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Kit Bag $34.50

English model bag made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides, two good quality straps encircling entire bag, English plaid linings, three pockets, double handles — and with room for about all a man may want to carry.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Ball Bearing Lawnmowers

They move so easily that a man doesn't mind getting behind one to give the lawn a good appearance. Several styles and grades of all steel mowers are shown:

For instance
12 in. size, $3.94
14 in. size, $4.06

Another style:
12 in. size, $5.49 | 16 in. size, $6.16
14 in. size, $5.78 | 18 in. size, $6.53

Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

Athletic Underwear

Well made garments of silk mixture in white, blue, pink or tan. Sleeveless coat style shirts, open knee length drawers, $1.39 per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

STRIKERS IN BRITAIN JEERED BY COMRADES

Idle Engineers Expected to Return to Work Today in Some of the Cities.

HOLD OUT IN OTHER PLACES

Suggestion That Strike Is an Attempt to Dodge Military Service by Hundreds of Eligibles.

LONDON, Monday, May 14.—The strike of engineers in various parts of England continues. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the great trade union, which the strikers are disobeying, is urging the men to resume work today, and the indications are that the strikers will return to work at some places, for instance, in Derby, where they balloted in favor of a resumption of work. It is also said the men out in Manchester will return to their posts, although some reports from Manchester indicate that doubt is felt that they will do so. At some important centres, such as Barrow and Birkenhead, the men are reported to be determined to continue the strike.

One feature of the movement is the vehemence with which the strikers are being condemned by other workmen. A great number of the strikers are young, husky fellows from 25 to 30 years of age, who, except for exemption for special work, would all be in the army. Their critics say the strike is nothing more than an attempt to dodge military service by hundreds of eligibles, who fear their exemption is endangered by the abolition of the so-called trade card system, which is their chief grievance.

This view is being rubbed into the idlers by taunts from uniformed soldiers and workers in other trades. The munitions girls have particularly scored them with sharp comment, and in many instances the strikers fled from their ire.

LONDON BUS DRIVERS STRIKE

Traffic Paralyzed as the Result of Union's Demand for Recognition.

LONDON, May 13. — Omnibus traffic throughout London was virtually at a standstill today owing to a sudden strike of the drivers, their grievance being the non-recognition of their union by the operating companies. The strike seems to have been almost spontaneous, many of the strikers themselves being unaware that one had been ordered.

Employes of several affiliated street car lines joined the strike later in the day.

A meeting of the motor 'bus employes was held tonight, when a ballot was taken on the question of a strike. The vote showed 5,152 men in favor of a walkout and 699 against it.

The strike is extremely unpopular with the public, thousands of whom on Sundays use the 'buses for their outings.

NO 'TRUE DEMOCRACY' HERE.

Mrs. Catt Says Our Position Will Be Illogical Until Women Vote.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 13.—"Not until the United States has given self-government to women can it blaze the way for democracy," declared Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in an address this afternoon before the Mississippi Valley Victory Suffrage Conference.

She said the United States had no right to talk about "making the world safe for democracy" as long as it believed in drawing the sex line. "There is nothing more illogical," she said, "than to insist that men have the divine right to rule over women and say at the same time that kings haven't divine right to rule over men.

"Ours is not a true democracy," said Mrs. Catt. "The battle of democracy won't be won in this country until we rebaptize our nation and re-establish real democracy. The National Government says woman suffrage must come by States and not by Congress. Congress can declare war and conscript our sons, seize our food and clothes, but it cannot grant the underlying principle of democracy. It is a curious thing."

Governor James M. Cox of Ohio said he would do everything in his power to help defeat the referendum this Fall, called by anti-suffragists to nullify the Presidential Suffrage law passed by the Ohio Legislature.

Identify Newspaperman's Body.

The man who died on Saturday on the 155th Street station platform of the Sixth Avenue elevated line was definitely identified yesterday as Frank P. Richardson, brother of Stephen J. Richardson, editor of The Portland (Me.) Argus and formerly circulation manager of The New York World. Mr. Richardson became ill on a train as it was pulling into the station, and died a few minutes after he was carried to the platform. He had been employed in the circulation department of The New York American. Up to a month ago he had lived at 280 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, when he went to live with his sister at 125th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. He was a widower, 45 years old, and is survived by two children.

RESPONSIBILITY

The fate of a building enterprise is of necessity largely in the hands of the contractor who conducts it, for the efficiency and economy of the contractor's work will determine the ratio of income from the investment.

An Owner's problem is to select a contractor who is equal to the responsibilities he assumes.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Land of Wild Flowers and Wonderful Pure Air. The Children's Paradise. The Place for Perfect Recreation.

You owe yourself and the family a rollicking vacation trip this summer. Perhaps you're wondering where you'll go.

The most attractive place for many reasons is Colorado. It does not require a large sum to go there with the family and enjoy a few weeks' rest and pleasure, living at one of the many small hotels or ranch houses, which are well known for their good cheer and comfortable quarters at moderate cost. You can, of course, go to one of the big hostelries and pay more.

Colorado is essentially *the* place for little folks as well as grown-ups, because the pure, rare, clear mountain air is like a life-giving tonic that brings health and vigor to everyone.

Let me tell you more about Colorado as a summer-vacation State. I know the country well and can furnish you illustrated booklets, and advise about hotels, ranch boarding houses, etc., for we have information about them all. Call at the office, phone, or write me for helpful suggestions.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C. B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

Alaska Calls

With all the mystery of the Northern Lights, with fairy fields of flowers, snow capped mountains, Indian villages and the traditions of the Totem Pole, Alaska calls to you. Travel over the

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RY.

Luxurious service on its trains through the majestic beauty of the Canadian Rockies at their best. Thence by Grand Trunk Pacific steamships to Alaska. Write or call for illustrated descriptive Booklet No. T-9.

FRANK F. DWYER,
1270 Broadway,
New York City.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Engineer Inspector Architectural Salary $1500

Between the ages of 21 to 50 years. Have at least five years' experience as architect, engineer or inspector of buildings, or in related work. Subjects and weights: Technical, 5; Experience, 3; Mathematics, 2. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to **May 24th at 4 P. M.** For further particulars see **"City Record,"** or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

The Patriotic Pocket

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land'?"

Let every American this day do his duty, and that duty, plain to the simplest intelligence, is subscription in some amount, no matter how small, to the Liberty Loan.

Do not wait to see what the other man or woman is going to do, but merely remember the Latin proverb, *Bis dat qui cito dat*—he gives twice who gives quickly.

The Harriman National Bank will receive subscriptions to the Liberty Loan from any responsible person in amount from the smallest denomination of the bonds, $50, to the largest, $100,000, or multiples thereof, to be paid for on favorable terms.

Moreover, the Harriman National Bank will deviate from a time-honored banking policy, and will lend funds at a suitable rate of interest, to equally responsible persons even if they are not customers of the bank, wherewith to purchase the bonds.

Serve both your patriotism and your pocket, for the Harriman National Bank endorses these bonds as an investment, believing that the obligation of the United States Government, bearing interest at the rate of 3½%, is normally worth a premium, and that the bonds will therefore increase in value.

Subscription blanks and detailed information upon application in person or by letter.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

LUCKY STRIKE

LUCKY STRIKE
The real Burley Cigarette

It's toasted

AS you bite into your crisp slice of morning toast, give it an extra thought. Think how delicious it is; freshly-made, buttered hot.

Toast is an everyday matter of course, but one of the real things you have to be thankful for.

Now you're ready for the special idea on this delicious new Lucky Strike cigarette. The tobacco—it's toasted; and doesn't that give it a *flavor* though? Well, *you know!*

We've been working for five years to make a cigarette out of Burley tobacco. It's "blame good" tobacco; and you smokers have shown us how strong you were for it.

Last year you poured sixty million pounds out of those green, red and blue tins. That's enough for 35 billion cigarettes—against about 21 billion ready-made cigarettes sold in 1916. Considerable Burley enthusiasm!

Big discoveries are simple ideas

Until we went back to the toasting fork and old kitchen stove, to the simple idea of hot buttered toast, a ready-made Burley cigarette wasn't possible. The Burley flavor didn't hold. But now it does.

Now Lucky Strike—the real Burley cigarette

It's toasted—and the flavor holds. It's toasted—the result is delicious, full of flavor. Keep thinking of that hot buttered toast—and try a Lucky Strike cigarette today.

20 *for* **10c**

If your dealer does not carry them, send $1 for a carton of 10 packages to The American Tobacco Co., New York City

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

Our men will demonstrate to you how the tobacco is toasted—at many stores

C-A #2340

© The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 1917

ARCHBISHOP CALLS THE WEST TO ARMS

Mgr. Ireland Thrills a Great Meeting of 50,000 at Farewell to Recruits.

SAYS LET ROOSEVELT GO

Spare No Effort for Victory—No Sacrifice too Great to Preserve Democracy's Starry Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, May 13.—Fifty thousand people in Rice Park last night heard Archbishop Ireland deliver the greatest patriotic speech of his long career. The occasion was a mass meeting to bid farewell to 200 recruits for the navy and Marine Corps, about to start for the Mare Island training station at San Francisco. The Archbishop, who recently had conferences with the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour and M. Viviani, heads of the British and French missions, spoke with deep emotion, and his speech made a great impression. He said:

"Young soldiers and sailors: All St. Paul greets you, honors you, and pledges to you its reverence and its devotion. Go where your duty calls you. All the people of St. Paul, all the people of the State of Minnesota, will bear you in kindliest remembrance, will pray for your health and your victory, and will promise you at all times to do what they possibly can do for you that you may be true soldiers of America.

"We congratulate you. It is a privilege, that which is now given you, to be the soldiers of America, to suffer to defend its flag, to carry it far and wide without stain or reproach to it, to make sacrifice for it. Next to God is country, and next to loyalty to God is loyalty to country. The man should not live who does not love and cherish his country, and our country is that great assembly of men running from the Atlantic to the Pacific who call themselves Americans.

"To speak of America is to speak of the greatest nation among nations; to defend America is to defend not only the nation that protects you, that nurtures you, but the nation that stands in the universe for the highest ideals, the noblest principles governing mankind. When we speak of our country we have in mind not only our homes, the homes of our fathers, but we have in mind the grand and noble things for which America stands—liberty and order, and order in liberty. America rises before the nations of the earth as that great country which above all others gives democracy to mankind, which makes every man feel that it is pleasant to walk upon the earth and which showers blessings untold upon all its people. Great and good our country, and sacred is the duty to defend it, to make sacrifice for it.

"You are the privileged ones, because you are permitted to make the highest sacrifice; to offer, if necessary, your very lives on the altar of your country. And for those who are not permitted to bear the flag across the battlefield comes the home duty; to make all possible sacrifice that the army and navy may be well sustained, may keep up their numbers, and may have all the help that devotion and loyalty could possibly give. Our wealth, our labor, our time must, during the war, be entirely given over to America. No one is worthy of the name of American who is not ready for every sacrifice.

"America did not provoke war; America sought peace, but her honor was attacked, her dignity was assailed, her power was defied. What could she do but raise the flag and say: 'Whoever refuses proper respect to this flag, whether it be an individual or a national, we shall punish the offender.'

"A few days ago I met in Washington representatives of two of our allied nations—England and France. They told me, as they told others, of the bravery of their navy and army, of the sacrifices they have made for the last three years. They need our moral support; they need our physical support; they need our money, our methods, and our men. They ask that men be sent across the stormy Atlantic, and side by side with the banner of St. George and the tricolor of France fight that righteousness may prevail among nations, that truth and justice be upheld; and I say to you American people of St. Paul and Minnesota that now we are at war we must give to our country our best support. How could we possibly think of life, each and every one of us, if the Star-Spangled Banner were to be brought back to America stained in defeat? Life would not be worth living.

"Therefore let us be up and doing. Let us call for men to come forward and arm for America's triumph. I am convinced that we should make no delay in rushing help across the Atlantic. If the power were with me, I would this evening, in the name of my country, let Theodore Roosevelt hurry on his 200,000 volunteers—men who would die, if necessary rather than endure defeat. And I would hurry on conscription, because I know that millions are awaiting only for the immediate personal call of the country. It is the duty and a privilege on the part of every American to fight for his country, when his country is in peril. It is the most democratic act in the great democracy which he serves, and I am sure, because I know the American people, that the day conscription shall begin no slackers will be found; none will attempt to shirk their duty. You must be ready for every sacrifice, and have no thought above that of our country in your minds until at last peace is restored.

"And now, young soldiers and sailors, you are the first offering of the Northwest; go forth and do honor to America. Take in your hands and in your hearts the flag and let it be borne before you wherever you go. In your trials and distress look to the flag and remember what you are fighting for, and be sure, young soldiers and sailors, that when the war is over and you return to Minnesota, you bring to us the Star-Spangled Banner, free from stain, and make us all prouder even than we are today, that we may call ourselves Americans."

DEPUTY FOR STATE POLICE.

Superintendent Chandler Names Percy E. Barbour as His Assistant.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—A further step toward the organization of the State police has been taken. Major George Fletcher Chandler, Superintendent, announced tonight that he had named as his deputy Percy E. Barbour of Yonkers, civil engineer and editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, who has been an officer in the Coast Artillery and the Twenty-second New York Engineers.

Temporary headquarters have been established in the Telephone Building here, and examinations for membership on the force will be begun soon after June 1. These examinations will be open to the public, and will be held in the Executive Chamber. The State Civil Service Commission will co-operate.

About 400 applications for the 232 places have been received. Major Chandler desires unmarried men between 21 and 35, and not over 165 pounds nor less than 145 pounds in weight.

After conferring with Governor Whitman, Major Chandler left tonight for Canada to familiarize himself with the work of the Northwest Mounted Police. Recently he inspected the work of the Pennsylvania Constabulary.

GIFT FOR WAR ORPHANS.

Historic Comb to be Sold to Help a Joffre Charity.

A tortoise shell comb, worn by the wife of Marechal Bertrand, who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, was donated yesterday to the New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France. The proceeds from its sale will be used in the pledge this organization has made in honor of Marshal Joffre's recent visit to find foster parents for 5,000 French orphans. These are the boys and girls of soldiers in Marshal Joffre's own command.

Miss Luisita Leland, Chairman of the New York Committee, received the old-fashioned high backcomb by express. It came from the collection of Napoleonic souvenirs made by Major S. Taylor, who brought it several years ago from St. Helena. Accompanying the gift was a letter suggesting that it be sold for the Joffre tribute.

SUNDAY TRAINS CUT IN NEW ERIE PROGRAM

Gradual Reduction of Passenger Service on the Road Begins.

The Erie Railroad began yesterday the curtailment of its passenger service in conformity with the recommendations of the Council of National Defense Railroad Board. The company announced a week ago that, as the first of the roads to respond to the appeal for a curtailment of current service to provide for the release of men and equipment, it would take off eighty-two trains. Yesterday a dozen or more trains were discontinued, and others will be omitted today and on succeeding days of this week. It was said last night at the train dispatcher's office at the Jersey City station of the road that the service cut off the schedules yesterday consisted of suburban accommodation and special Sunday trains.

The most serious inconvenience from the change will befall suburban dwellers who come into New York to shop, an effort having been made to maintain schedules for commuters coming to and going from work in New York. No through trains will be taken off the road, according to present plans.

While it is accepted as a matter of course that other railroads will follow the course of the Erie, none of them has made any announcement on this point. Most of the roads will not suffer financially from a slight curtailment of part of their service, but any curtailment similar to that effected in England by the Executive Committee of Managers would seriously imperil the earning capacity of such great passenger carrying roads as the New York Central.

Another war plan of the railroads which is gaining headway is the employment of women in the places of men, especially for clerical work. The Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley have announced plans along this line, and last night R. H. Wallace, General Passenger Agent of the Erie, said that road would employ women to fill the clerical positions left vacant by enlistments of men.

NEW WORDS FOR DIXIE.

"A Battle Cry of Freedom" Sung at Self-dedication Service.

A "service of patriotic self-dedication" was held yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, of which the Rev. William Norman Guthrie is pastor, on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Va. Robert Underwood Johnson read his poem, "The Answer of the Lord," as part of the service, and Henry St. George Tucker, who was President of the Jamestown Exposition in 1906, spoke on "For Our Father's Sake and for Our Children's Sake." An inspiring program of congregational recitation and responsive reading from American authors in praise of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and the United States was followed by the singing of stanzas from the "Marseillaise," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Speaking of the probable effect of the war upon the spirit of Americans, and its results of a historical nature, Mr. Tucker, after describing the war as the greatest event in history since the coming of Christ, asserted that democracy could not fail to win against the German governmental system, since God Himself was aligned with the side of democracy.

A feature of the occasion was the singing of the following words, printed under the title "A Battle Cry of Freedom," to the tune of "Dixie":

If our Sires, or We, for freedom came here,
That Man's high Hope endure no shame here,
We as they
Look away
From decay
And despite,
(Upholding proudly our Country's honor,
Invoking every blessing on her,)
To the Day
That we pray
Shall array
Her in light!

CHORUS.

So we rally—landsmen, seamen—
(Hurray! Hurray!)
(Hurray! Hurray!)
With heart and hand
We take our stand,
To live and die God's freemen!
(Away! Away!)
(Away! Away!)
No dread of death or demon
(Hurray! Hurray!)
(Hurray! Hurray!)
Shall daunt the will of freemen!

We have wrought and fought, and sought for Duty;
We've own us wealth, to woo us Beauty—
Who'd gainsay
Her fair sway
With display
Of mere might?
While draughts of brother-love refresh us
Th' unwelcome Truth of life is precious;
No dismay
At foul play
Can betray
With affright:
(Chorus.)

Lo, for blood, for fire, seven stripes of crimson—
Heaven's Cup of sacrifice o'erbrims on—
Ever-plight
To the white
Of pure light—
Are unfurled!
The field is square—sky-blue, unclouded—
With five-rayed stars of white fire crowded—
To unite
For the Right
All the might
Of the world!
(Chorus.)

Prayers for the President, Congress, and for the harvest of the world were offered by the pastor, the Rev. William Norman Guthrie. The service closed with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America."

About 100 members of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Corps attended the tenth annual memorial service of the corps yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, the corps chaplain.

The names of veterans who had died within the year were read and taps was sounded.

NEW SUFFRAGE JOURNAL.

"The Woman Citizen" Will Be Issued by Leslie Commission.

"The Woman Citizen, a Journal of Democracy," a weekly publication to be edited entirely by women, will be brought out about June 1 by the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc. The funds for it will come from the fortune left by Mrs. Frank Leslie to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for suffrage work.

The Citizen is formed by the consolidation of three suffrage periodicals, The Woman's Journal, forty-seven years old, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell; The Woman Voter, organ of the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, and The National Suffrage News, organ of the National Suffrage Association. The Citizen will be the organ of the National Association and its 2,000,000 women members, and is intended to be a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie and "her faith in woman's irresistible progress." For its slogan the words of President Wilson have been taken:

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to democracy to have a voice in their own governments."

Rose Young, Director of the Leslie Bureau of Suffrage Education, will be editor in chief; Alice Stone Blackwell, who succeeded her father and mother in the editorial control of The Woman's Journal, will be a special contributing editor, and for associate editors there will be Ida Husted Harper, Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme and Rose Lawless Geyer. Florence E. Bate is business manager.

SEIZE WAY TO PRESIDIO.

San Francisco Military Authorities Lay Tracks on Private Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—"Military necessity" ran a line of railroad across private property and connected the Presidio, San Francisco, with all rail and water terminals in San Francisco today. The work was started late last night and a military guard was placed over it.

The property is owned by the Rudolph Herman Estate Company. A strip of ground 300 by 15 feet lay in the path of the State Board of Harbor Commissioner's belt line extension to the Presidio military reservation and repeated applications for permission to use this strip were refused, according to Arthur Arlett, President of the board.

RESORTS. | RESORTS. | RESORTS. | RESORTS. | RESORTS. | RESORTS.

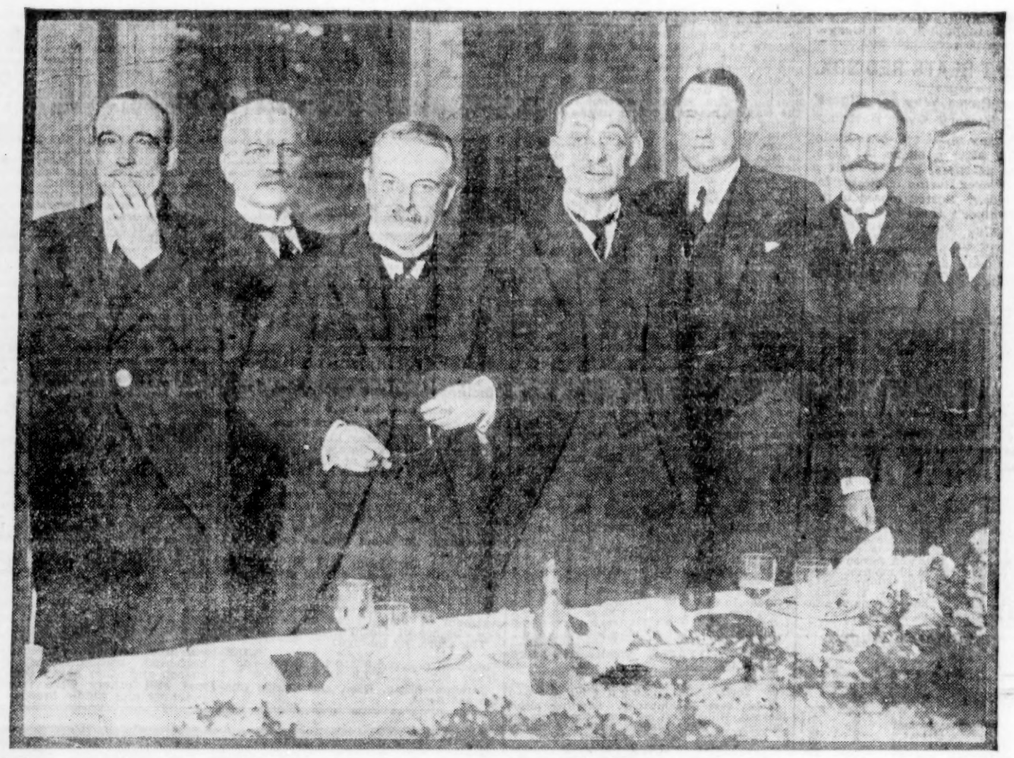
America's Entry into the War

Enthusiastic Gatherings in London at

THE SAVOY HOTEL

London

The Savoy Hotel London



The Savoy Hotel London

A Top-Table Group at the Luncheon Given by the American Luncheon Club

The Marquis Imperiali, (Italian Ambassador) — Mr. George W. McKinley, (Sec. American Luncheon Club) — The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, (Prime Minister) — The American Ambassador, (Dr. Walter Hines Page) — Col. H. W. Thornton, (Gen. Mgr. Great Eastern Ry.) — Mr. F. E. Powell, (Anglo-American Oil Co.) — The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, (Paymaster General and Labour Adviser)

The American Ambassador—*"These are great days for the Republic."—"We have set out to help in the enterprise of saving the earth as a place worth living in."*—

The Prime Minister—*"I am in the happy position of being the first British Minister of the Crown, speaking on behalf of the people of this country, to salute the American Nation as Comrades in Arms."*—

THE PILGRIMS' DINNER

was held in the evening of the same day, when the American Ambassador was the guest of honour. Viscount Bryce presided and gave the toast, "The United States and the Cause of Freedom."

The Savoy Hotel is the London Home of Visitors From the United States of America

It is at Present the Home of all the Colonial Ministers Attending the Imperial Conference

It was the Home and Information Bureau of many thousands of Americans in August and September, 1914, when the whole of its Public Rooms were placed at the disposal of the American Citizen Committee.

M'GRAWITES CONTINUE TO SHOW FAST BALL, WHILE ROBINS' SLUMP ALARMS FANS

GIANTS SET FAST PACE FOR RIVALS

McGraw's Able Cohorts Know Where They're Going and They're on Their Way.

CUBS CHASE ANCIENT FOES

Brooklyn's Slump Causes Comment—Work of Yankees a Feature of Week in American League.

The Giants won all of the five games they played last week and assumed a generous lead—or a selfish one, according to the viewpoint—in the National League race. St. Louis had the honor of leading the league for only a single day—last Sunday—and during the last week the Cardinals have taken a big slump and have dropped down to fourth place. The work of the Giants and Cubs afforded the feature of the playing of the week. It seems like old times to see the Chicago Club fighting in second place at the heels of the Giants. The rivalry between the two teams has been very keen in the past, and it looks as if this long-standing scrap might be on again in earnest this season.

The Giants defeated the Phillies twice and took three games from Cincinnati. McGraw's pitchers are working smoothly and the club is again intact, Herzog having returned to the fold late in the week. The chances of the New York club look brighter as the season progresses.

The Cubs jumped to second place by defeating the Pirates twice and taking four games straight from Brooklyn. One of the remarkable features of the Cubs' spurt is the return of Pitcher Tom Seaton to top form. He pitched two three-hit games. Only two years ago, when Tom was in the Federal League, it was generally conceded that he was through as a major leaguer.

The deplorable showing of the Brooklyn Club is causing no end of talk among baseball fans. For a club which last year won the pennant, the work of the Dodgers this season is inexplicable. There seems to be little doubt that the Brooklyn Club is not playing the kind of ball it is capable of playing. Rumors are afloat of dissatisfaction among the members of the team over the wrenching of Manager Wilbert Robinson. Robinson blames the slump onto the bad weather, but it would appear that there must be some other reason for such wretched playing. If it was the weather alone, some of the other clubs would be just as hard hit as Brooklyn. Many Brooklyn fans do not hesitate to charge the Brooklyn players with indifference.

The first week of the intersectional series between the Eastern and Western clubs shows a decided advantage for the Eastern clubs in both major leagues. In the National League the Eastern clubs won seven games and the Western teams five. The St. Louis Club in the National League was shown to be much weaker than the early showing indicated, for it dropped all three of its games to the Phillies. The Quaker pitchers showed remarkable improvement last week, and Pat Moran's team seems certain to figure prominently in the race. The Boston Braves moved up from seventh place to fifth by taking three out of four games from Brooklyn and Pittsburgh.

The champion Boston Red Sox increased their lead in the American League race by winning five out of six games during the week. They opened their Western invasion by winning three straight from the Tigers. The rise of the Yankees to second place was one of the notable achievements of the week, although by yesterday's defeat in Chicago the Yanks are now tied with the White Sox for second place, each having a percentage of .571. The Yankees' pitching continues to be remarkably good, but there is still room for improvement in the hitting of Bill Donovan's men.

The other teams in the American League did not change positions and Cleveland was the only one of them to go ahead in the percentage column. The American League games thus far have been marked by high-class pitching, the notable performance of last week being Groom's feat on Sunday against Chicago, when the Browns' boxman pitched eleven innings without allowing a single hit.

Heavy batting continues on both circuits. Jack Smith of St. Louis leads the National League batsmen with an average of .480. New York has Burns hitting .366, Zimmerman, .330, and Kauff, .333. The Giants still lead the league in team batting with an average of .271.

In the American League Sisler of St. Louis leads the hitters with an average of .405, with McInnis of the Athletics second with .371. Tris Speaker is third in the list, while Ty Cobb is eleventh in the list.

BASEBALL.

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
Detroit, 2; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 2; Washington, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	13	5	.722
Chicago	18	9	.667
Philadelphia	11	8	.579
St. Louis	12	10	.545
Boston	8	9	.471
Cincinnati	11	16	.407
Pittsburgh	8	16	.333
Brooklyn	5	13	.278

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	15	6	.714
New York	12	9	.571
Chicago	16	12	.571
St. Louis	14	12	.538
Cleveland	14	12	.519
Detroit	9	14	.391
Washington	8	15	.248
Philadelphia	7	14	.333

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

COBB'S BAT BEATS RED SOX.

Two-Bagger Paves Way for Tigers' 12-Inning Victory Over Boston.

DETROIT, May 13.—A two-base hit by Cobb, coming after a single by Bush, and Young's sacrifice, gave Detroit a 2-to-1 victory over Boston in twelve innings here today. Boston scored in the second on Walker's three-base hit and Gardner's single. Singles by Hellman and Vitt and a sacrifice by Burns tied it in the eighth. Both Ehmke and Shore pitched great ball, the former allowing only five hits, none of which came after the sixth inning.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	5	1	2	0	7	Hooper, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Young, 2b	4	0	0	3	4	Harry, 2b	3	0	0	5	7
Cobb, rf	4	0	2	2	0	Hob'zell, 1b	5	0	1	18	0
Veach, lf	4	0	0	2	1	Lewis, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Hellman, cf	3	1	1	3	0	Walker, cf	5	1	1	1	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	1	18	0	Gasher, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	1	4	Scott, ss	5	0	1	4	6
Spencer, c	4	0	1	7	5	Agnew, c	4	0	0	2	4
Ehmke, p	4	0	0	0	4	Shore, p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	36	2	8	36	25	Total	38	1	5	34	23

*One out when winning run scored.

Errors—Gardner, Bush, Young, Burns.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Cobb, (2.) Three-base hit—Walker. Stolen base—Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Burns, Lewis, Young. Double plays—Barry and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; Ehmke, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Ehmke, 5 hits 1 run in 12 innings; Shore, 8 and 2 in 11 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Ehmke, (Hooper.) Struck out—By Shore, 1; Ehmke, 7. Wild pitch—Shore. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Montreal—										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2	7	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	15	6	.714
Newark	13	6	.684
Providence	11	9	.550
Rochester	11	9	.550
Toronto	10	11	.476
Montreal	8	13	.381
Richmond	8	14	.364
Buffalo	6	14	.300

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Richmond at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

New York State League.
Scranton, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Reading, 9; Elmira, 3.
(First game.)
Elmira, 3; Reading, 2.
(Second game.)
Binghampton, 2; Harrisburg, 0.
Utica, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 0.

American Association.
Indianapolis, 5; St. Paul, 2.
Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 3.
Minneapolis, 8; Toledo, 5.
Columbus, 10; Kansas City, 1.
(First game.)
Kansas City, 4; Columbus, 3.
(Second game.)

Southern Association.
New Orleans, 6; Birmingham, 4.
Memphis, 5; Little Rock, 3.
Nashville, 8; Mobile, 1.
Atlanta, 12; Chattanooga, 8.

YANKS' SHIP RUNS ON CICOTTE REEF

Knuckle Ball Pitcher of White Sox Has Slight Edge on Cullop in Peppery Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 13. — The Yankees bowed before the spell of Eddie Cicotte here this afternoon just as they have been accustomed to bow for several seasons past, and the White Sox took the final game of the series, 1 to 0. As the score indicates, the contest was marked by high-class pitching on each side, with Cicotte showing enough of an edge over Nick Cullop to be entitled to the honors by a narrow margin.

Before the game both teams put on exhibition drills, the Yankees in their baseball uniforms and the Sox in their suits of khaki. The warlike tactics thus displayed before the battle were carried into the game, and at times it appeared as if a feud had developed between the two clubs.

The Yankees continually complained that Cicotte was using the emery ball, and inning after inning they called upon Umpire O'Loughlin to examine the ball. Silk did not take too kindly to the idea, and finally the Yankees began to harry the umpire a bit. At one stage he threatened to banish some of Manager Donovan's men from the park when they yelled at him to throw a ball out of the game.

Buck Weaver and Nick Cullop figured in another wordy battle, with the Chicago infielder furnishing most of the conversation. In the eighth inning it looked as if Buck was about to go after Cullop when the latter ran to the first base line to field a bunt, which rolled foul. Cooler heads persuaded Weaver to be quiet, and he went back to the plate and struck out. Earlier in the game Cullop and the New York infielders had solled three brand new balls as soon as O'Loughlin threw them into play, and not until Silk threatened to banish them and Donovan ordered his players to cut out this work did the storm abate. The game was as scrappy and peppery as it was close.

Cullop limited the White Sox to five singles, only one of which figured in the scoring. The Yankee southpaw paved the way to his own defeat in the fourth inning when he failed to locate the plate with Eddie Collins at bat. The latter, first Chicago hitter to face Nick in this frame, held his bat on his shoulder while Cullop pitched four balls in succession, and then ambled down to first. Joe Jackson followed suit. Collins on second, and when Felsch followed with a single to right field Collins raced in with the winning run. Felsch reached second on the throw in, and took third on an infield out, but was left. In the other innings the White Sox did not threaten seriously. Only two got as far as second base, and neither got beyond the midway.

The Yankees were even more helpless before Cicotte. Only thirty men faced him in the nine innings, and only three got to first base. Peck singled as the opener of the third inning, and stole second, but was left. Baker opened the fifth with a smashing drive between Weaver and Risberg, and moved along to second base on Miller's sacrifice. After Peck had filed to John Collins, Walters was intentionally passed, so that Cicotte might devote his attention to the less dangerous Cullop. The strategy was successful, as Nick rolled to Eddie Collins and was retired at first base.

More than 10,000 fans turned out for the game, despite the cool weather. President Ban Johnson, Colonel Jacob Ruppert, and Captain Tillinghast L. Huston were among the spectators. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Hendrix, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Weaver, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	High, lf	4	0	0	2	0
E. Collins, 2b	3	1	0	2	3	Maisel, 2b	4	0	1	3	3
Jackson, lf	3	0	1	3	0	Pipp, 1b	3	0	0	16	0
Felsch, cf	2	0	1	1	0	Baker, 3b	3	0	1	0	4
Jourdan, 1b	3	0	0	10	0	Miller, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Risberg, ss	3	0	1	1	1	Peck, 1b	3	0	1	1	0
Lynn, c	3	0	0	9	0	Walters, c	2	0	0	3	0
Cicotte, p	3	0	1	0	5	Cullop, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	28	1	5	27	9	Total	28	0	2	24	17

Error—Hendrix.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1				
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0				

Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Miller. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off Cullop, 2; Cicotte, 1. Earned runs—Off Cullop, 1. Struck out—By Cicotte, 9; Cullop, 1. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

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BROWNS WIN IN A CANTER.

Mow Down Athletics at Outset of Game and Win by 8 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Koob held Philadelphia to five hits today and St. Louis won by 8 to 1. Philadelphia scored in the first inning on singles by Strunk and Bodie and Bates's out. The Browns counted five in their half on four singles, two bases on balls, an error by W. Johnson, and a wild pitch by Myers. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, lf	3	1	0	2	0	Witt, ss	4	0	0	1	6
Austin, 3b	2	2	2	2	3	Strunk, cf	3	1	1	0	0
Sisler, 1b	3	1	2	10	0	Bodie, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Jacobson, rf	4	1	1	1	0	Bates, 3b	4	0	2	1	4
Marsans, cf	3	2	1	6	0	McInnis, 1b	4	0	1	14	1
E. J'nson, 2b	3	0	1	1	4	Schang, c	2	0	0	8	1
Severeid, c	4	1	0	3	0	Haley, c	1	0	0	1	1
Lavan, ss	4	0	2	1	2	W. J'nson, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Koob, p	4	0	0	1	1	Grover, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
						Myers, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Schauer, p	3	0	0	0	4
						a Meyer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	8	9	27	10	Total	33	1	5	24	20

a Batted for Schauer in ninth.

Errors—E. Johnson, W. Johnson.

St. Louis	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—	8
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Austin, (2.) Stolen bases—Marsans, Shotton, Austin, Sisler, Haley. Sacrifice hits—E. Johnson, Sisler. Double play—Witt, McInnis, and Schang. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Myers, 1; Schauer, 3; Koob, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Myers, 2 hits, 1 run in 1-3 inning; Koob, 5 and 1 in 9; Schauer, 7 and 5 in 7 2-3. Struck out—By Schauer, 8; Koob, 2. Wild pitches—Myers, 1; Schauer, 3. Time—1 hour 43 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

TWO HITS ENOUGH TO WIN.

Indians Make Only Brace of Bingles, but Beat Senators.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—Cleveland made it three out of four from Washington by winning today 2 to 0. The Indians made only two hits but by reason of daring base running turned each into a run, Shaw's balk being a factor in one. Only four Clevelanders reached first base.

The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	2	0	0	3	0	Judge, 1b	4	0	0	7	1
Chapman, ss	3	0	0	3	2	Foster, 3b	4	0	1	2	1
Speaker, cf	3	1	1	1	0	Milan, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Roth, rf	3	0	0	0	0	Rice, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wamb'ns, 2b	3	0	0	5	1	Smith, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Guisto, 1b	3	0	0	10	1	Morgan, 2b	3	0	0	0	1
Evans, 3b	3	1	1	1	5	Ainsmith, c	3	0	1	7	0
O'Neill, c	3	0	0	4	1	Henry, c	0	0	0	1	0
Coveleskie, p	3	0	0	0	4	Crane, ss	2	0	1	1	3
						Shaw, p	3	0	0	1	0
						a Harrity	0	0	0	0	0
						b Shanks	1	0	0	0	0
						c Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	2	2	27	14	Total	32	0	5	24	8

a Batted for Henry in ninth.
b Batted for Crane in ninth.
c Batted for Shaw in ninth.

Errors—Wambsganss, Evans, (2.) Milan.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2				
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0				

Sacrifice hit—Crane. Double play—Rice and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Cleveland, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 1; Coveleskie, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 2 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Coveleskie, 5 and 0 in 9. Balk—Shaw. Struck out—By Shaw, 6; Coveleskie, 8. Time—2 hours. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly.

JERSEY CITY BEATS REDS.

Cincinnatis, Minus Matty, Get Careless and Lose, 6 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

JERSEY CITY, May 13.—With Jimmy Clinton in the box, Jersey City defeated the Cincinnati Reds at West Side Park today, 6 to 4. The Reds hit the ball hard for seven innings, but loose work on the bases kept their score down. In the final inning Clinton put on the brakes and held them hitless and runless. Regan and Eller divided the box work for Cincinnati, and Eller showed to the best advantage.

Groh of the Reds and Stallings of Jersey City were the hitting stars, each getting three hits out of four chances. Stallings got a two-bagger in his collection. The Reds were under the management of Tom Clarke of Corona, in the absence of Mathewson.

The score, by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	—4	15	1	
Jersey City	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	—6	9	3	

Batteries—Regan, Eller, and Clarke; Clinton and Soper.

BREEDING REPORT SHOWS PROGRESS

F. K. Sturgis, Chairman of The Jockey Club Bureau, Announces Results of Work.

F. K. Sturgis, Chairman of the Breeding Bureau of The Jockey Club, has just received a report on the mares which were placed by The Jockey Club with members of the Genesee Valley Farmers and Horse Association last season. Mr. Sturgis, who is a keen student of horse breeding, is particularly pleased at the results of this venture, which is a part of the plan to place stallions of thoroughbred blood at the service of breeders at a nominal fee. He and other members of The Jockey Club consider this work of paramount importance at this time, especially that branch of the industry which has to do with the production of remounts for the cavalry arm of the service.

Though scores of other mares have been bred to the sires provided by The Jockey Club, the report just received concerns only those which were sent to the Breeders' Association a year ago. Mr. Sturgis expresses enthusiasm over the fact that eighteen out of the twenty-four mares mated with the Breeding Bureau sires in the vicinity of Avon, Mount Morris, and Genesee have proved with foal.

"The percentage is much beyond the average," said Mr. Sturgis, "and we are greatly encouraged at the success which has attended our venture at its very inception. It was our original intention to place only sires in communities which would appreciate the opportunity to improve the quality of their general purpose horses, but the results obtained by our answer to Mrs. Wadsworth's appeal for the distribution of mares among the members of her association are so heartening that as fast as we can secure females of a desirable type either by purchase or donation, they will be distributed in the Genesee Valley and other locations where the right sort of co-operative spirit is found. The fact that the custodians of these mares have the privilege of working them and that the foals are their property outright is appealing. All that we exact is that the mother be well cared for, and it is stipulated that they shall be mated with sires of the Breeding Bureau exclusively. There is a lesson for every farmer and horse breeder in the United States in the fact that these mares, many of which had not been regular producers, and which were bred for the first time, should have averaged so high in fertility. It indicates the soundness of the theory that brood mares are better at work than running idle in pastures.

"When The Jockey Club inaugurated its Breeding Bureau," continued Mr. Sturgis, "prizes of $50 were offered in the various counties for the best foal by a Breeding Bureau sire. This was done with a view to stimulating interest in the breeding of a type of horse that would be available for any purpose—it being understood the world over that the thoroughbred makes a model top-cross for any family, whether harness, saddle, or draught. These competitions have been held under the auspices of the country or agricultural fairs, and considerable rivalry was developed. Interest has been still further increased by our yearling prize of $400, which will be an annual feature of the New York State Fair at Syracuse, where the cream of the young half-breds in this State met in competition last September for the first time.

"With a view to still further encouraging breeders, we have collaborated with the Rochester Horse Show in the offering of a $500 premium for the best two-year-old by a Breeding Bureau sire. The Jockey Club and the Horse Show will each contribute $250, and we look for a competition that should convince the most skeptical of the merits of the thoroughbred as a sire. Those who attended the Syracuse State Fair and the Livingston County Horse Show at Avon last Fall say that the yearling display was particularly strong at both places. It will be interesting to note the development in type during the year. These yearlings were out of three-quarter bred, half-bred, standardbred, grade Percheron and other heavy draught mares, and still others were from dams of coaching and saddle breeds."

CLOVER PATCH WINS RACE.

Takes Two of Three Fast Heats from Master McKerron.

Clover Patch, J. A. Murphy's brown mare, pacing champion of the Harlem Speedway for the last three years, was forced to go through three stiffly contested heats on the Speedway yesterday afternoon before gaining the honors in the 1:05 pacing event over R. Jacob's bay gelding, Master McKerron. This event was the feature of the third Spring matinee meeting of the Road Drivers' Association and furnished the spectators with a thrilling race. In the first heat Mr. Jacob brought Master McKerron home a nose ahead of the noted mare, but the latter came back and easily led in the second heat. The third heat found the horses racing almost neck-and-neck down the half-mile journey until within about 100 yards of the half-mile post, when Clover Patch gradually increased her gait until at the finish line she was leading by half a length. The victor was timed in 1:00⅘, 1:01⅘ and 1:06 respectively.

The summaries:

COLT CLASS—NO. 1.

Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel)	1	1	
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)	2	2	

Time—1:14; 1:15.

COLT CLASS—NO. 2.

Buck Cockato, br. g., (J. Flaherty)	1	1	
Merry Harvest, b. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	2	3	
Merry Garry, blk. m., (J. O'Shea)	3	2	

Time—1:37; 1:38.

1:06 CLASS—TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	2	1	
Oakland Boy, b. g., (Jesse Smith)	1	2	

Time—1:08; 1:03⅘.

1:12 CLASS—TROTTING.

The Highborn Lady, b. m., (A. R. Isaacs)	1	1	
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	2	
Peter Suffolk, b. g., (M. Stern)	3	dr.	

Time—1:06; 1:06.

1:10 CLASS—PACING.

Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel)	1	2	1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	3	1	2
Fred S. Hall, b. g., (W. Wilson)	2	3	3
Automatism, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	4	4	dr.

Time—1:05⅘; 1:06; 1:06.

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Krell, b. s., (J. O'Shea)	3	1	1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	1	3	2
The Trip, b. s., (L. Smith)	2	2	3

Time—1:01; 1:04; 1:06⅘.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Clover Patch, br. m., (Jesse Smith)	2	1	1
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacob)	1	2	2

Time—1:00⅘; 1:01⅘; 1:03.

1:09 CLASS—TROTTING.

Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil)	3	1	1
Catherine, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1	3	2
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)	2	2	3

Time—1:06; 1:05⅘; 1:05.

STATE TITLE FOR CELTICS.

Brooklyn Team Retains Honors—Hols MacDuffs to a Tie.

Thanks to a drawn game against Clan MacDuff at Harlem Field yesterday, the Brooklyn Celtics, who needed but one more to clinch their right to retain the title, won the championship of the New York State Football League for the fifth year in succession. The invincible Irishmen did not suffer a single defeat in the entire series. The score yesterday was 1 to 1.

With a splendidly aimed long shot from the left, McGreevey scored the first goal of the game for the Celtics fifteen minutes from the start. It took Clan MacDuff twenty minutes in which to tie, Stewart being the player to find the weak point in the Celtic defense.

The lineup:

Celtics, (1.)	Position.	MacDuff, (1.)
Stark	G.	Reilly
Kelly	R. B.	Nell
Ferguson	L. B.	Thompson
Duffy	R. H.	Inglis
Bustard	C. H.	McElroy
Broadbent	L. H.	Waite
O'Halloran	O. R.	Laird
Lennon	I. R.	Fitzpatrick
Casey	C.	Petrl
McKenna	I. L.	Stewart
McGreevey	O. L.	McGeough

Referee—W. Williams. Linesmen—H. Rodden and J. Montgomery. Goals—McGreevey, Brooklyn Celtics; Stewart, Clan MacDuff. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

Three Firsts for Morganlander.

M. Morganlander was the star performer yesterday in the annual games of the Clark House A. A., held at Macomb's Dam Park, registering victories in three of the eight events contested. Morganlander, an eighty-five-pound competitor, won the fifty-yard event and the running high and broad jumps at this weight.

BETHLEHEM WINS AMERICAN CUP

Defeats West Hudsons, 7 to 0, in Final Game for Soccer Football Laurels.

Defeating the West Hudsons by the one-sided score of 7 goals to 0 in the final round of the American Football Association's cup tie competition at Newark, the famous Bethlehem Football Club of Bethlehem, Penn., yesterday won the American soccer classic for the second year in succession. Three thousand enthusiasts witnessed the play.

Within twenty minutes of the start, the steel workers had demonstrated their superiority by establishing a lead of 2 points and at half time they led by 3—0, the result being then a foregone conclusion.

The attack of the West Hudsons lacked direction, while the Bethlehem combination play was at all times under fair control. McKilvey, Easton, and Pepper scored in the first half.

With a deficit of three goals, the West Hudsons fought a losing fight and went from bad to worse in the second half. Pepper scored again, Easton added two more and Fleming sent in a beauty from the left. The lineup:

Bethlehem, (7.)	Positions.	W. Hudsons, (0.)
Duncan	G.	Carney
Fletcher	R. B.	Murray
Ferguson	L. B.	Barr
Murray	R. H.	Lennox
Campbell	C. H.	McKay
Kirkpatrick	L. H.	Mills
McKilvey	O. R.	Hark
Pepper	I. R.	Brierley
Easton	C.	Elliott
Butler	I. L.	Wuest
Fleming	O. L.	Brown

Goals—McKilvey, Easton, (3.) Pepper, (2.) Fleming, Bethlehem F. C.

Time of halves—45 minutes.

Referee—C. B. Creighton, New York. Linesmen—T. Cunningham, Brooklyn, and A. Laurie, Newark.

LEONARD TO BOX CHAMPION.

Harlem Favorite Meets Welsh at Manhattan A. C. on May 28.

Announcement was made last night by the management of the Manhattan A. C., at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, that negotiations had been completed for a match between Freddie Welsh of England, holder of the world's lightweight championship title, and Benny Leonard, the popular Harlem lightweight, who is looked upon as the most formidable contender for Welsh's honors. The boxers will come together for ten rounds at the Manhattan A. C. on May 28.

This will be the third meeting between these two boxers. In their first bout Leonard gained the popular decision, but Welsh came back later and squared accounts. In his ring exhibitions since this latter engagement, however, Leonard has shown a wonderful improvement, and there are many who hold the opinion that he is the master of Welsh, especially since the latter's poor showing recently against Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion.

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I can't TELL you half as well or convincingly as I can SHOW you the remarkable power of this car. You have your own pet hill—say when—see for yourself.

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Owners glory in the way this Perfected Four outdoes cars with more cylinders, on the hills, in sand and mud.

Now it wears a new dress. It comes to you with new beauty, new style, new luxury—which no other car will attain for a year to come.

See the new Hupmobile. Note its betterments. Check its performance against other cars—cars that have more cylinders or cost more money.

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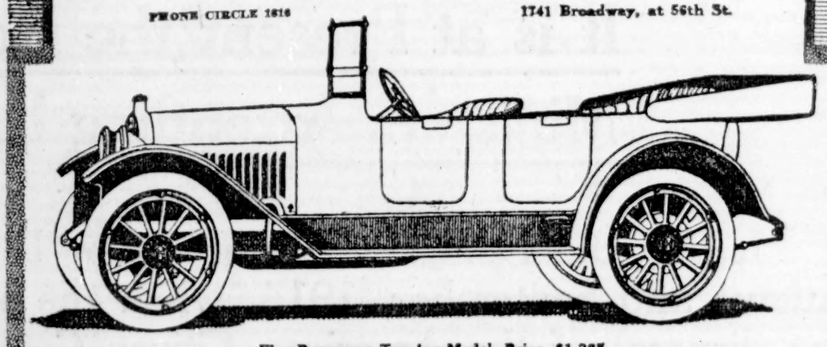

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ROFRANO ASKS FOR REMOVAL OF SWANN

Politician, Recently Acquitted of Murder, Files Charges Against the District Attorney.

SAYS HE AIDED TAMMANY

Prosecutor, Accuser Alleges, Conspired to Bring About Conviction to Prevent Election Fraud Expose.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York City, who was tried and acquitted of instigating the murder of Mike Gaimari, an east side political worker, filed charges of maladministration and misconduct in office against District Attorney Edward Swann of New York County with Governor Whitman late on Saturday night. In these charges, which were given out today, he accuses Mr. Swann of having conspired to bring about his conviction for murder in order to prevent the exposure of Tammany election frauds. He asks the Governor to remove Swann from office after hearing his charges, on the ground that the District Attorney abused the process of the court and the Grand Jury in improperly examining witnesses who were expected to appear in Rofrano's defense. In support of the charge of misconduct in office Rofrano mentions Salvatore Curica, a witness who he alleges was indicted for murder in the first degree after he had refused to give false testimony. And as proof of this he says that after the trial Mr. Swann procured the dismissal of the indictment.

Rofrano further charges that Swann appointed as assistants "inefficient, incompetent and unfit persons." The District Attorney, Rofrano added, could have been aware of this incompetence had he made proper investigations, but he did not, but has continued to keep them in office. Rofrano asks that the charges be heard by Justice George L. Ingraham, who has been appointed by the Governor a Commissioner to hear other charges made against the District Attorney by the City Club.

No comment was made at the Executive Chamber as to the Governor's plans further than the announcement that copies of the charges probably would be served upon Mr. Swann tomorrow.

In his letter to Governor Whitman, Rofrano said:

"The motives which form the background and foundation of this conspiracy against my life will be found in two facts, namely: First, my full and intimate knowledge of election frauds perpetrated throughout Manhattan in the interest of Tammany candidates and my further knowledge of the intricate political machinery by which these frauds are operated on a large scale in each recurring election. Second, my fixed purpose to employ this knowledge in a full public exposure of the facts, that the men in direct control of these frauds should be unmasked, stripped of their evil power and driven out of political life.

"The letter added that Rofrano had been seriously crippled in fortune by the costly legal fight for his life, and that within the last few weeks he had been "proffered large financial inducements to abandon the purpose which is revealed in the charges before you. The letter did not state who had offered the money.

"The troubles of Rofrano grew out of the political feuds in the Second Assembly District, where for years he was a lieutenant of "Big Tom" Foley. There were differences of opinion, and in 1894 he left the Foley Club and later organized the Democratic Home Rule Club. Open hostilities between factions started shortly after Mayor Mitchel was elected, and there were several killings. The war was intensified when, in June, 1914, the Mayor appointed Rofrano a Deputy in the Street Cleaning Department. Mike Gaimari was killed in March, 1915, and two of Rofrano's followers were convicted. Suspicion against Rofrano as the instigator of the murder grew, and at one trial Rofrano, from the witness chair, denied the charge. Then he resigned his office. On the confession of Frank Fennemore, a henchman, to the Grand Jury that Rofrano had offered him $2,000 for killing Giamari, Rofrano was indicted in August, 1915. He fled and remained a fugitive eight months, returning to surrender to Swann.

MR. SWANN REPLIES.

Says Charges "Maliciously False" in Every Particular.

A statement issued last night in District Attorney Swann's behalf said:

"Rofrano was indicted on Sept. 14, 1915, for murder in the first degree during the administration of Charles Perkins, who was appointed District Attorney by Governor Whitman. Rofrano immediately fled, and remained in hiding for nine months, although a reward of $5,000 was offered by the city for his capture. He surrendered himself after Judge Swann had been in office for five months. At the trial he claimed that he ran away because he could not get a fair trial under Mr. Perkins. He testified at the trial that after Judge Swann took office he believed that he could get a fair trial; that Judge Swann was a very square and upright man, who would gladly listen to any man's complaint and do justice to the poorest as well as to the richest.

"The charges made are maliciously false in every particular, as a full investigation of all the facts will show. No witness was either intimidated or subjected to improper examination.

"His charge of being a victim of political conspiracy is not a new claim for Rofrano. He made the same charge when he was accused of shooting the eye out of a little girl a few years ago.

"On his trial he claimed that every difficulty he had ever got into was due to the plot of his political enemies.

"Judge Swann does not get the connection between Rofrano's charge against him and his claim that the plot was hatched against him [Rofrano] because of his knowledge of alleged election frauds, especially in view of the fact that he was indicted by Mr. Perkins, a Republican appointee of a Republican Governor."

Benefit for Red Cross.

Benefit entertainments were given to crowded houses in two theatres last night. At the Astor the fourteenth annual dress rehearsal of the Green Room Club took place, and at the Casino an entertainment for the benefit of the American Red Cross was given under the auspices of Mecca Temple. Programs to which players from the legitimate stage and vaudeville artists contributed were given in both playhouses.

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SYMPOSIUM ON ZIONISM.

Dr. Moskowitz Opposes Movement; Dr. Pool Defends It.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Dr. David De Sola Pool, and Dr. Maurice H. Harris discussed Zionism at a symposium on the Jewish question conducted at Temple Emanu-El last night. Dr. Moskowitz criticised the movement as romantic and impracticable, and said that while he had no objection to Palestine as a refuge for dreamers, he thought the keeping alive of the Hebraic ideals at home was of far greater importance than the Zionist movement.

Dr. Pool made a strong appeal for the colonization of Palestine as the only way to restore Hebrew ideals. Dr. Harris said Palestine should be the place where young Jews could be schooled in the principles of the Hebrew race, but he added that an extended colonization of the ancient land of his people was not practicable.

ACTORS' FAIR IN FULL BLAST.

Julia Marlowe to Read "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" Tonight.

The Actors' Fund Fair, after its gala opening on Saturday night, marked time yesterday preparatory to its big drive today. The bazaar did not suspend operations yesterday, but Sunday is a bad day for fairs, and this, combined with the fact that there was some misunderstanding as to whether the doors would be open, caused the attendance to be much smaller than it will probably be on any other day. All of the booths and exhibits are in place and today the bazaar will be in full blast.

One of the features of the night program will be the reading of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Julia Marlowe. At the United States Navy booth stars of Charles Dillingham's companies will be on hand.

Luna Park Opens on Saturday.

Luna Park will open for the Summer next Saturday. Extensive changes in the arrangement of the park have been made since last season, and a number of new shows and amusement devices will be seen. The principal attraction will be Pawnee Bill's Wild West spectacle, entitled "Pioneer Days." In this real Indians, cowboys, and cowgirls participate. "The Darktown Follies," one of last season's most popular entertainments, will be retained, and there will be free dancing in the ballroom and free outdoor shows. Parking space for 3,000 automobiles has been provided adjoining an entrance for motors on the Twelfth Street side.

Renews Hippodrome Contract.

It has been decided that Charles B. Dillingham will direct the Hippodrome another year. Mr. Dillingham's original contract with the United States Realty and Improvement Company, which owns the property, was for two years, and at the close of the present season it expired. There was some question as to whether the contract would be renewed, but Harry S. Black, President of the company, said yesterday that it had been.

For Special Aid Society.

An entertainment will be given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Butler, 990 Park Avenue, on Wednesday night under the auspices of the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society. The speakers will be Cosmo Hamilton, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Augustus Post. Janet Beecher will read an original poem, and Tyson Page, contralto, will sing patriotic songs.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Monday, June 11, is the date announced for the first New York production of the 1917 edition of Ziegfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam. The week before the revue will be whipped into shape at the Apollo in Atlantic City. Vera Amazar, prima donna, and George Baldwin are recent additions to the cast of principals.

"The Eyes of Youth," a comedy by Charles Gueron, was acted for the first time on any stage at the Stamford Theatre, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday night. In the cast of the play, which is in three acts and nine scenes, were Fay Wallace, Harry Davenport, Leonard Ide, Robert Cosgrove, Clifford Storke, and Warner Richmond. The play will be presented by the Shuberts in New York after a brief tour.

Stella Hein has retired as conductor of the orchestra of "His Little Widows" in order to devote all of his time to the composition of two musical comedy scores. Gus Salzer has succeeded Mr. Hein as conductor at the Astor.

During the engagement of "Her Soldier Boy" at the Shubert Theatre, to which it will be transferred today, soldiers and sailors of the United States or our allies applying for admission in uniform may obtain tickets at half the regular rates.

The engagement of "Peter Ibbetson" at the Republic, originally booked for eight weeks, has been extended indefinitely.

Benjamin Chapin's cycle of motion pictures based on the life of Abraham Lincoln will be exhibited at the Strand in the week beginning May 27. Mr. Chapin, whose personal resemblance to the martyred President is marked, has spent the last four years posing for the pictures in his own studio at Ridgefield Park, N. J.

This will be the last week of George Arliss's engagement in his revival of "Disraeli" at the Knickerbocker. Souvenir booklets of the play will be given at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

The University of California students en route to France to serve in the American Ambulance Service will be the guests of Laurette Taylor at the Globe tonight.

"America's Supremacy" is the title of a patriotic entertainment combining music, drama, and motion pictures, that will be put in rehearsal this week. Mrs. Emma McCann Kemble is the author.

A NEW PICKFORD 'THRILLER.'

Life Is Strenuous as Revealed in "A Romance of the Redwoods."

"A Romance of the Redwoods" is the title of a new Mary Pickford picture shown for the first time yesterday at the Strand. It tells a luridly melodramatic tale of the California of '49, and Miss Mary plays the rôle of a little New England miss who is sent to join her uncle at the gold fields. When she arrives she discovers that he has been killed by the Indians, and that a road agent is impersonating him to save himself from the law. She remains under the desperado's protection, and of course brings about his reformation, for this is a tale of the cinema and not of real life.

Life in the California gold fields in the middle of the nineteenth century was undeniably romantic and saturated with melodrama, but it is doubtful whether any two of those pioneers lived such strenuous lives as this girl and her bandit sweetheart. There are scenes pictorially beautiful, moderately amusing, and thrilling. Under the last-named classification is the hold up of a stage coach in the mountains.

Miss Pickford is such a thorough artist that it is too bad her authors rarely ever measure up to her skill, or, if they do, the director falls down. Most of her recent scenarios have been unworthy of her talent, and when one that was, "The Poor Little Rich Girl," came along, the director failed.

Margaret Illington was seen for the first time on a New York screen at the Rialto in a film called "Sacrifice." Miss Illington's beauty is not so compelling on the screen as in life, which is a trick of the treacherous camera, but the diminution is not sufficient to be serious. Miss Illington plays two rôles, and by the process of double exposure both characters appear simultaneously in many scenes.

"One Law for Both" was shown yesterday at the Lyric. "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle," a photoplay, was exhibited at the Broadway, though not without difficulties. License Commissioner Bell forbid the showing, and an order temporarily restraining the Commissioner from interfering was procured from Justice Nathan Bijur.

ARMENIAN SINGERS HEARD.

Ancient Airs Revived for Women's Relief Benefit.

The Women's Armenian Relief Committee held a record benefit in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, when an audience of 1,400, mostly of men, paid $3,000 to aid their people, who are victims of war in the East, and gave such applause as Aeolian Hall has not heard this year to a group of soloists, nearly all new to this stage.

A. Chah Mouradian, a tenor from the captured city of Van, was a favorite, and his Armenian folksongs, dating, it was said, from the days of the crusades in the Orient, were of extraordinary interest and worth a more general hearing here. Souren Sewny, violinist, assisted him in Handel's "Largo," addressed to a "Shady Tree," and fittingly sung under towering palms. Mrs. Z. Panosian sang the "Yerpor Patzouin," of Armenia's canyons, not unlike the "Kom Kyra" of Jenny Lind. Others were Mrs. Donchian, a former professional singer in Constantinople; Miss Costikyan, who added piano solos, and Mrs. Henry Holden Huss, who sang in Armenian.

Enjoy Another "Big Sing."

The Community Chorus filled the thousand chairs on the floor of Carnegie Hall and some hundreds in the boxes last evening for another "big sing" that began with "America" and ended with "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by everybody in the hall. Leader Harry Barnhart arrived from a community concert in Buffalo, took his coat off, and went to work with only a pianist on the stage to help him. The crowd joined heartily in familiar tunes. Pending Summer plans for a campaign in the parks, it was announced that the chorus has moved for regular rehearsals from De Witt Clinton High School up to the High School of Commerce, on West Sixty-fifth Street, where meetings will be held on Tuesday evenings hereafter.

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McCORMACK RAISES $14,000.

Tenor's Home Town and French War Charity Get Benefit Proceeds.

John McCormack raised $14,000 at the Hippodrome last night, in what was said to be the biggest "one man" benefit ever given here, the proceeds to be turned over today in two equal shares, one to the Duc de Richelieu for the French Tuberculous Soldiers' Relief Fund, and the other half to Thomas Chapman, editor of The Westmeath Independent, for the poor of McCormack's native town, Athlone, Ireland. The tenor's children, Cyril and Gwen, with the little Duc de Chaulnes, grandson of Theodore P. Shonts, and several more, sold allied colors, also the green of the Emerald Isle, while some grown-up folk added to the fund from souvenir programs. Bishop Curley of Florida, who was born in Athlone, was a guest in a box.

Mr. McCormack gave a full program of his favorite songs, acompanied by Edwin Schneider, and with the usual violin solos by Donald McBeath. The novel feature was a first American appearance of a young soprano, Lily Meagher, a war refugee from Dublin, whom McCormack coached for the stage. Miss Meagher faced more than 6,000 persons as she sang in a light, high voice, of charming natural quality.

With as clear diction as her "teacher" himself she gave songs of Massenet, James H. Rogers, and Molloy. She also added two encores, the last one "Danny Boy," that McCormack has sung to other words of the "Tender Apple Blossom," and that Kreisler arranged for violin and Percy Grainger composed for chorus as the "Irish Tune." Miss Meagher showed unexpected power over the emotions of a great crowd in that simple, tender air.

HONOR SHOLEM ALEICHEM.

Admirers Flock to Memorial Concert for Noted Writer.

The Manhattan Opera House was packed to the limit of its 3,500 chairs and standing room last night for a first memorial concert in honor of the late Sholem Aleichem, and a popular tribute that recalled some scenes of his life in New York. Among the more serious numbers were songs by the Cantors' Association of the city.

There were readings, the first by Abraham Tannenholz, from works by the famous writer. Fania Marinoff read his story, "If I Were Rothschild," followed later by S. Goldenburg with "The Orphan" and Leon Blank in "There Are No Deaths." A program of incidental music engaged Mischa Levitzki in piano pieces by Gluck, Liszt, and Chopin, Maurice Dambois in 'cello music by Handel and Sammartini, and Maximilian Pilzer in Bruch's "Kol Nidrei."

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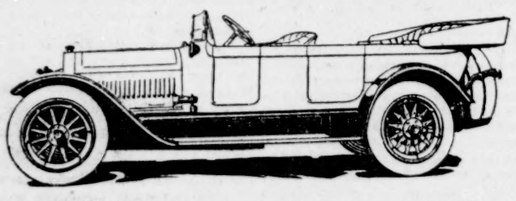
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LOVE O' MIKE with Music. Comedy
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1917.

GET THE SOLDIERS READY.

Not enthusiasm is lacking in the war crisis, but moderation, patience, and clear vision. Our military operations, when they begin, must be controlled by sound understanding and caution. It is true that in preparation we should proceed with all the haste consistent with thoroughness, and that is one reason why the President must accept the Army bill as it stands, when he gets it, though his judgment may convince him that the money and time which must be bestowed on the organization and equipment of an extra volunteer force can be ill-spared now when the real work of organizing a great war army is so pressing. For it must be remembered that this Roosevelt army, as every one is calling it, is out of the well-devised Federal plan; it is not of the regular army, the National Guard, or the drafted reserve. Misunderstanding of this fact is too common. Comment was made in the House of Representatives in Saturday's debate on this delusion. The regular army and the National Guard are recruited entirely on the volunteer plan. The Roosevelt scheme means more volunteers, bodies of untrained citizen soldiery inspired to enter the conflict by the magic spell of one man's name, which is held, in this case, to be more powerful than the call of the nation.

But whatever extra work and expense are involved in the formation and equipment of this special volunteer body must be cheerfully borne. The authorization for its recognition given to the President by Congress has the significance of a demand, backed by the constituents of the Congressmen. If it is not acted upon, means will soon be found further to delay the operation of the Draft bill, so that it must be acted upon, as delay is now perilous. The bill must be accepted so that the provisions relating to vast army extension can be put in operation. Some excellent men are included among the followers of Mr. ROOSEVELT, so far as names have been given. A few may have only personal authority and enthusiasm to recommend them for officerships, but there are others who have commanded large bodies of men and know how to enforce obedience. That a certain number of purely political appointments will be made is probably inevitable. There is all the more reason why such appointments should be avoided in other branches of the army.

It is still uncertain when the completed bill will reach the President. Nobody can foresee what new whim may develop in Congress. Sixteen days have elapsed since the first passage of the bill by both Houses, and the whole country, as it seemed, then congratulated itself upon the completion of a great task. Six weeks ago we entered the war against Germany. Time cannot safely be wasted.

The President comprehends the situation more clearly than Congress and a majority of the people. Again on Saturday he spoke directly to the point at the Red Cross ceremony. "I believe," he said, "that the American "people perhaps hardly yet realize "the sacrifices and sufferings that are "before them." He pressed the point still further. "This is no war for "amateurs. This is no mere war for "spontaneous impulse. It means grim "business on every side of it." Nevertheless, he must endure the workings of "spontaneous impulse" and make use of the measure of authority Congress gives him to prepare us for the grim business in which we must all bear our share.

"UNENLIGHTENED RESTRICTION."

There is a primitive simplicity, a sort of "pre-economic" careless ease of tax laying, in the proposal of the House Ways and Means Committee to raise by a 10 per cent. ad valorem addition the custom duties of the Underwood tariff and to slap a 10 per cent. duty upon all articles now on the free list. What do the originators of this scheme imagine that a free list is for? In general terms it represents the undeniable fact that the country must have free raw materials to keep its industries going, its labor employed, to increase its wealth by the labor and the skill that transform these raw materials. Just as we need to increase our exports, to supply our allies, to add to the national wealth which is to be drawn upon to an unparalleled extent, this naïve attempt to hamper and reduce it is made.

There is in the scheme one particular which, without any great possibilities of revenue, marks a retrogression to an essentially barbaric view. It is always difficult to make Congress understand that works of art and antiquities are anything more than "luxuries of the rich." The American Free Art League, artists, educators, many societies and organizations, have had to plead with Congress for the free admission of works of art, to point out patiently and laboriously that such free admission is the settled policy of civilized nations, public policy for the general good. It had been supposed that such was the settled policy of the United States, after some divagations. By its impromptu proposal for the abolition of the free list the House Ways and Means Committee seeks to reverse that enlightened policy.

It would be thrashing over old straw to repeat the arguments by which in 1908, and again in 1913, educators and artists opposed a duty on works of art. One opinion, however, that of a distinguished educator, may be of considerable contemporary interest to the economists of the House Committee on Ways and Means:

> It seems almost superfluous to tell you that I am strongly in favor of absolutely removing tariff duties from objects of art, for it seems to me that every man who understands either the interests of popular education or the true interests of art would desire the removal of the present unenlightened restriction.

The author of this opinion was then President of Princeton University and is now President of the United States.

AN ISLAND PARADISE.

It may be we shall reach the happy isles.

Which are the Hawaiian Islands, and the most felicitous spot of that meridional felicity is the Island of Maui. Hear The Weekly Times of Wailuku:

> A resolution was presented in the House Saturday by Representative FERNANDEZ that the Congress of the United States be requested to increase the compensation of the members of the Territorial Legislature from the sum of $600 to $1,000 for each regular session.
>
> The present high cost of living is given as an excuse for this demand for more pay, together with the fact that the Legislature has increased the salaries of the officers and employés of the Territory. Neither reason appears to be a good and valid one. There is probably not a dozen members of the Legislature who spend the extent of their salary of $300 per month, and the rest do not spend half of it for one month's expenses. We have known some Maui legislators to come back from previous Legislatures with over $400 saved up out of the $600 allowed them for the sixty-day session.

JERRY SIMPSON of Kansas used to save most of his salary as a Member of Congress, but that was long before these giddy-paced, high-flying, and copiously taxed times. Maui must be a kind of paradise. You seem to hear the surf. You smell the poi. You lie under a breadfruit tree and worry not about the price of wheat. And you are able to save money. Paradise, oh, Paradise!

CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLY.

The President of the Chicago Board of Trade, explaining why business had been suspended, said:

> Speculation has nothing whatever to do with the action of the Directors in deciding to abandon trading in May wheat, nor is speculation in any sense responsible for the high prices prevailing for May wheat or the cash article. Practically the entire interest in May wheat is restricted to farmers, grain dealers, millers, and foreign Governments. The largest buyers of wheat for present and future delivery at this time in this market are the Governments of Europe, not speculators.

In other words, the food market has been cornered unintentionally, and for reasons which it is not possible to condemn. The buyers of wheat are as careless of profit as of cost. Their only thought is to provide more than enough to keep from starvation the peoples who are separated from their food by the ocean and the submarines. They have bought in rivalry with each other, in ignorance of each other's doings. It is said that their losses are "frightful," running into millions. As they are buyers of what they want and can take and pay for in unlimited amounts, it would seem that the real losers are the sellers. If they cannot deliver, they must pay the penalty. If they can deliver, there is likely to be a disclosure of unsuspected quantities of wheat. The Leiter corner collapsed when ten millions of dollars had been lost in buying more wheat than was thought to exist. There will be a loss of neither wheat nor money to the buyers this time.

The special application of this incident lies in the fact that what is now printed as news was known to Mr. HOOVER before he sailed from the other side. Weeks ago he declared that the urgent need of the situation was to stop competitive buying and to regulate distribution. There is only one man to be the world's Joffre against hunger. It is the man who is not seeing spooks, who has expressed his opinion that the ordinary processes of trade ought to be interfered with as little as possible. He is the very man to be the world's food provider from the stores of North America. With the information which he would have as the dominant buyer and seller he could control supply and forwarding, so far as they are capable of control, without hardship to anybody, with fairness to everybody, and without sending a single rascal to jail.

The price at which he would both buy and sell would be the world price more nearly than the prices of the Board of Trade which was compelled to close for lack of the information which he would have. His prices would be altered daily according to the state of the market, and according to whether he wanted more wheat, or was willing to supply those who wanted it more than he. He would not monopolize the market. If there were others willing to pay more, and he could spare it, they would be supplied. If he had more than he wanted, he would reduce his price. Others might speculate in futures. He would deal in the edible grain, and would control the situation through knowing more about it than anybody else.

It is an extraordinary remedy for an extraordinary situation. In ordinary times nobody would defend a proposal to put the market in the control of anybody for any reason, particularly not for profit. We can neither submit to be overbought in our own market, even by our allies, nor deny them what they need, so far as we can spare it, and in the order of their necessities. There must be somebody informed as to both supply and demand, and indifferent to either, except so far as the information enabled distribution of the staff of life. The situation has created the man to meet it in a degree not true of the military or naval campaigns. There is no mention of price control in the amended bill giving the Agricultural Department authority to deal with other phases of the food question. It is better so. What is wanted is control of the food, rather than of the prices. If the prices are to be controlled, it cannot be done by any device so clumsy as a statute. Discretion and liberty are needed for regulating prices, not the straitjacket of a law.

SUBMARINES AND TRADE.

Ruthless submarine warfare began in February. The cabled reports of British trade show that the imports were £90,000,000 in April, £81,000,000 in March, and £71,000,000 in February. British exports were £43,000,000 in April, £44,000,000 in March, and £37,000,000 in February. March is the only month this year which shows a decrease of imports compared with last year. Every month this year shows a marked increase of exports. The increase of imports for April by nearly £9,000,000 over March and by nearly £15,000,000 over April, 1916, shows that the authorities can import whatever they like, so great is their control over shipping. If they are short of food, it is not from shortage of shipping or the activity of the submarines. The increase of exports shows greater control over the exchanges and an improved condition of industry.

These facts are reinforced by our own trade statistics. For April our figures are not yet available, but for March our exports of foodstuffs were greater than in either 1916 or 1915. That is true of our total exports, and England had its option to take what it wanted of any sort of goods. It is not possible to doubt the activity of the submarines, but they seem to have better sport with hospital ships than with food ships. That progress is being made against the submarines is shown by two facts. In a Washington dispatch one is set forth:

> The State Department has received a report of a speech in the Reichstag May 10 by the German Secretary of the Navy in which that official admitted that a "certain number of submarines were lost as the result of "improved means of destruction devised by the Allies."

Second, some twenty Dutch ships which had been held in harbors on this side for many weeks have received orders to continue their journey home. England dislikes the inactivity of neutral ships, upon which its commerce partly depends, and it has been finding reasons for detaining Dutch ships which avoided the submarine menace by remaining in our ports. The departure of these Dutch ships therefore suggests either less fear of the submarines by Holland or an understanding with England regarding still other ships.

STEEL FOR SHIPS.

Announcement of the Government's plans for the construction of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of steel and wooden ships in two years at a cost of $1,000,000,000 caused some uneasiness, as it was accompanied by assertions that the program involved "diversion to Government use of the "products of every steel mill in the "country," and cancellation of contracts with private consumers, with payment of damages to them. Railroad companies were to be excepted, but their supplies must be reduced. Consideration of certain facts shows, however, that such treatment of the steel industry will not be required. It will not be necessary to subject all buyers of steel, except the Government and the railroads, to such interference and restraint. American shipyards could not build so much tonnage in two years or three. Their annual capacity, greater now than at any time in the past, and fully engaged for a year to come, is less than 1,400,000 tons. If all their private contracts should be set aside—and a majority of them relate to such work on the sea as our Government desires to do—four years might be required for the specified quantity of tonnage. Even if 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 tons of ships could be made here in two years, the steel required each year would not exceed 1,500,000 tons. And the annual output of our great steel industry is more than 30,000,000. The Government recently ordered 610,000 tons, and it was estimated that all its requirements could be satisfied by 4 or 5 per cent. of the entire product. All that will be needed can be obtained without assuming control of every steel mill or ordering cancellation of existing contracts. We must have the ships, but the nation should know that the greatest possible progress in making them will not necessarily interrupt and stop work on private projects.

The steel industry desires to assist the Government and co-operate with it. This has been shown repeatedly. Judge GARY, Mr. SCHWAB, and other leading representatives of the industry are members of a committee associated with the Council of National Defense. The steel companies will make every effort to satisfy the national war demand. Fortunately, they can supply what the Government wants without causing widespread annoyance, restraint, and loss.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Services Not to be Forgotten.

Italy, as a country, is as well known to Americans as any in Europe because of the great number of them that have visited it, and its history, up to recent years, forms no small part of our textbooks for secondary and advanced education. We are, however, strangely and, considering the size of our Italian population, rather mysteriously, out of touch with modern Italy, and concerning its living men of eminence not many of us know more than a few of their names. So, too, the part which Italy has played in the war is not generally understood and appreciated here, though in proportion to her resources she has probably done at least as much for the good cause as any of its other supporters, and her accomplishments have been neither small nor unimportant.

To the military achievements of Italy Il Cittadino of this city calls deserved attention, its motive being, of course, to gain for the members of the Italian mission who have just arrived recognition in some degree comparable to that which has made so notable the welcome accorded to the representatives of Great Britain and France.

Even at the beginning of the war, it reminds us, Italy's carefully reasoned and fully justified abandonment of the Central Empires, with which she had been in alliance, was of enormous service in that it relieved France from what otherwise would have been the task of guarding her Italian frontier. After some months of comprehensible delay, Italy entered actively into the war on the side of the Allies, timing her declaration of belligerency so that it stopped the German rush into Russia and compelled Germany and Austria to use against Italy great numbers of troops drawn from the eastern and western fronts. At Durazzo Italy saved the remnant of the Serbian Army—the men now fighting in Macedonia—and she captured Monastir, the only allied victory in that sector.

And Italy can claim the credit of being the only one of the Allies to carry the war into enemy territory on a really large scale, and thereby she has given anxious occupation to large forces of both Germans and Austrians—forces which, but for her courage and efficiency, would have been available for employment elsewhere and might have affected seriously the course of events.

Suspended, but Not Repudiated.

Our Teutonic neighbor, the Staats-Zeitung, finds itself consoled for a few of its recent woes by the fact that another neighbor, The Brooklyn Eagle, has been moved to lament and criticise the Washington authorities for ceasing to pay the pensions of civil war veterans who have chosen to pass the last of their declining years in Germany, the land of their nativity. The Staats-Zeitung is unduly pleased with its grievance, and The Eagle should have done a little more investigating before it entered its complaint.

It is true that the pensions in question—there are very few of them—have not been paid since the 1st of January, but they have not been repudiated nor have the names of the pensioners been crossed off the list. The validity of their claim on the Government is still recognized, though if there were any inclination to deny it, a good excuse, if not a good reason, for doing it might have been found. The money is not going to them simply because there is no way to transmit it, or at least none that the Government feels authorized to use. The continuance of the obligation is officially recognized, however, and when peace is restored not only will the payments be resumed, but the arrears will also be sent over.

In some cases, presumably, deprivation of the little income previously received is a severe as well as a real hardship for these pensioners, yet they are only suffering from the fortunes of war, as is almost everybody else, at the present time, and it ought to be easy, or at least possible, for them to discount their expectations at a rate not too exorbitant. The solvency of their Uncle Samuel is beyond question, and his determination to pay his honest debts cannot be doubted by the German bankers, even though some other Germans do pretend to do so.

The Eagle hopes that "we may be pardoned for wishing that something could be done for them," and that "we may be forgiven for hoping that President WILSON will find some feasible way of meeting the pension obligations of the United States to its defenders, wherever their domicile may be, even in Germany." It will be, in the circumstances, but before speaking on this particular subject The Eagle should have remembered that it doesn't take long to wait a minute.

He Talks Real English.

Several of Mr. BALFOUR's hearers have noted with interest that he speaks with only a trace of what we, absurdly enough, are wont to call an "English accent." All but a few, a very few, of his words he pronounces just about as they are pronounced by those of us who have had a decent amount of schooling and have not passed too much of our lives in parts of the country sufficiently isolated to develop—and maintain—a distinctive variant of "American."

There are not many of us, indeed, who enunciate as clearly and carefully as does Mr. BALFOUR, and if hard pressed we would probably have to confess that therein his "accent" is "English," for a good many of his countrymen show the same admirable peculiarity, but that isn't what is usually meant by "English accent." At any rate, Mr. BALFOUR agrees with ourselves in making "here" and "there" the monosyllables they ought to be, and if he divides "issues" with a longer pause between its parts than is familiar to us, that may be not "English," but "Balfour."

Of course, the way he talks is English, not "English," and it ought to be American, and it is he, and men like him, not the people who talk one or another British dialect, whom the ambitious Americans should try to imitate. Those who, in or out of "society," talk with a marked "English accent," simply talk bad English, and deserve either ridicule or pity, according to the circumstances of their education.

CHARITY AND ART.

Mrs. Atherton Makes a Special Appeal for the Wounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

John Moffat tells me that my last article to THE TIMES in behalf of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé was too much in the nature of an interesting article, and that I was so much occupied in stating all that we had accomplished so far and in entertaining the reader that my appeal for funds was completely swamped.

It is true, alas! that writers, like any other artists, are always too prone to be occupied with their manner, and the picturesque matter this manner may be engaged in embellishing, to be as effective as the crafty professional charity fund raiser, whom long practice has taught every sure method of coaxing money out of reluctant pockets. I noticed the same fault in Edith Wharton's appeal in behalf of her tubercular work. The article was so interesting that one quite overlooked its appeal and had a pleasant sensation of content that she had done so well. As any one connected with war relief work knows, her need is great and pressing.

So is mine. I must raise $5,000 a month or my blessés will die. And now that this terrific fighting on the western front is in progress, and the wounding is three times as great as the killing, the need grows daily. In a letter from Mme. d'Andigné, just received, she says:

> There are two enormous new evacuation hospitals opened in Champagne and three or four people come in a day asking us to send supplies there. The camions (trucks) come up to the baraque (warehouse) and simply beg for food. * * * I am so rushed that I can hardly think. A certain number of people are very faithful about helping, but no one person seems able to take charge of any one department. I have to keep everything in my head and it makes it turn. (I never thought my head would turn!) But if some of the suffering is relieved what difference does it make? As I said in my last, cable every week three-fourths of the money collected and send one-fourth in foodstuffs, particularly just now condensed milk, cocoa, prunes, and sugar. A poor soldier wrote me from a hospital: "Dear lady, the cocoa was so good. I had not tasted any for so long, and those biscuits and soupe-la! la! I was so hungry and ill and now I am better." Another letter was an attempt from an Arab, poor thing. I could only distinguish the word "co-co." * *
>
> (In P. S.)—People clamoring for supplies all morning. Ten thousand just brought into hospitals greatly in need. Please make new appeal.

If out of the many thousand readers of THE TIMES 1,000 would send me $5 each, or 5,000 would send me $1, Munroe & Co. could cable $4,000 to Paris on Saturday and I could place an order with the Vacation War Relief for $1,000 worth of the immediately desired articles. Last week, alas! I could cable nothing, and I have been so successful hitherto in raising money that it is now well known in France, and no one over there gives any more! I have long since passed that point where I have any pride in the matter, but its substitute is a haunting vision of what the conditions in those terrible war zone hospitals would be if I no longer could raise the money to help Mme. d'Andigné supply them; and not only the physical calamity but the grim and silent despair of those wounded men. Now we keep up their morale, as well as restore their vitality.

Many rich people have refused my personal appeals (and if anybody thinks begging is pleasant let him try it) on the ground that they are already pledged to certain war charities and can afford no more. The truth is they are ashamed to give small sums. Cannot they donate $5 through one of their employes? And $5 keeps a man during his entire term in hospital, and means either a life saved or a short term of hope and comfort.

All donations should be addressed to our Treasurers, the bankers, John Munroe & Co., 360 Madison Avenue, (eighth floor.) Please do not omit these specific directions, as the National Allied Relief Committee has moved, and all checks must be entered there upon our books before being sent on to Munroe & Co., at their banking house, 30 Pine St. This is done by special messenger every afternoon. All checks should be made out as follows: "To John Munroe & Co., for Le Bien-Etre du Blessé."

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, May 8, 1917.

The French Loan and Ours.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why shouldn't the Government issue its Liberty Loan bonds in denominations as low as $20, as was done by the French Government? Why could not the bonds be sold at every Post Office and every branch Post Office in the United States, as was done in France? Why not make these $20 bonds of such a form that, instead of having a lot of coupons attached to them, the interest could be collected at any Post Office or branch Post Office in the United States upon having the bond punched like a meal ticket? I remember during the early days of the war in Paris seeing the branch Post Offices selling 100-franc bonds like hot cakes to long lines of purchasers composed of concierges, cab drivers, and small trades people—in fact, every Tom, Dick, and Harry. My idea may not be as silly as it looks. In any event, something like this ought to be done to make the Liberty Loan a really popular success. This method would give everybody a chance to get a bit of it, and these small bonds might afterward circulate as freely as $20 notes.

WILLIAM J. GUARD.

New York, May 11, 1917.

A SOLDIER OF THE SOIL.

A root, a rock, a tuft of grass,
A long deserted, barren spot,
Its boundaries mine, and yes, alas,
My only makeshift garden plot!

While others plow the spreading field
And plant with ease the fertile soil,
I'm wondering what will be the yield
For all my hard, back-breaking toil.

A crop of cut-worms, first, no doubt,
Or maybe just some frozen seeds,
And then the tender shoots choked out
By nettles or some other weeds.

A foot of dirt to rake and hoe;
A month of work before I'm through;
Still, to the war I'm bound to go—
I want to be a soldier too!

My blood is hot for patriot strife;
I'm out for gore and victory.
Armed with a spade, I'll take the life
Of every bug and worm I see!

LURANA SHELDON.

APPEAL TO COAL MEN TO INCREASE SUPPLY

Sub-Committee of the Defense Council Hints at Control Unless Emergency Is Met.

MUST NOT HOLD UP CARS

Operators Asked to Pledge Themselves Not to Delay Rolling Stock at Mines or Terminals.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The newly-formed Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense addressed an appeal today to the coal operators of the United States stating that: "The country at the present time, in the matter of its fuel production, is confronted with a great emergency," and asking the operators' organizations to co-operate in the fullest degree with the Council of National Defense to keep production at the maximum as long as the war lasts.

The committee said that if the coal situation continued to grow worse "it may be necessary that active steps be taken to so far as possible confine the distribution and use of it to those activities which are more nearly vital to the welfare and protection of the nation."

The appeal said: "The miner or the company's representative who remains at work renders as patriotic service as the man at the front."

The appeal to the coal operators was the first action of the Coal Production Committee, which, with Francis S. Peabody, as Chairman, was formally organized on May 9.

"Notwithstanding the increased production of coal from practically every district, the increasing requirement to meet the needs of all classes of industry, as well as for the comfort and welfare of the people and the transportation of troops, munitions, food, and other products, together with the supplying of our allies, and for our national protection, all these demands are liable to surpass the capacity of our mines unless the full co-operation of the mining, transporting, and distributing agents of this country is secured," the letter to the operators said. "This emergency requires not only the development of the highest efficiency, especially on account of a diminishing supply of labor used in the production of coal, but also in more comprehensive methods of co-operation by the coal producers with the transporting and distributing agencies, so that not only a full production will be secured, but also that this production finds its way over our railroads to those centres where the most urgent need exists.

"We believe that the first essential toward an increased production of coal is a close co-operation between mine employer and mine employe, and inasmuch as the United Mine Workers of America and the mine operators in several districts have already pledged by joint resolutions to the Council of National Defense, under whom this committee works, and have nominated committees, the services of which have been offered to the Council of National Defense to this end, we now call upon the several committees to use their best and continued efforts to increase, in so far as they are able, the production of coal for the public necessities by keeping the mines continuously at work, avoiding labor disputes and unnecessary shutdowns. The operation of well-established mines should not be impaired, and we suggest and urge that the practice of moving miners from the mines of well established producing companies or communities to other districts be discouraged, as this practice creates a state of unrest and tends to decrease the total output of coal, interfering with the stability of the industry which is necessary for the highest efficiency. An effort should be made to instill into the mind of the individual miner and operator, as well as the organized body, the necessity of individual effort and continuous performance so far as work is offered. The miner or the company's representative who remains at work renders as patriotic service as the man at the front.

"The total production of coal throughout the country has been seriously curtailed by difficulties in transportation service and unequal distribution of cars, resulting in shortage in the number of cars available for loading, as well as congestion in the avenues leading to the points of distribution. We urge upon the operators that they pledge themselves to load all cars obtainable in the shortest time after they become available, and that they further take up and urge their customers to release these cars at the earliest possible date after delivery so as to make them available for further use without unnecessary delay."

QUAKERS IN A QUANDARY.

Though Exempt Under the Draft Bill, Many Are Likely to Enlist.

New York Quakers are stirred over the form of the Conscription bill. Edward Thomas, a member of the Twentieth Street Meeting, which is ranked with the Orthodox, said yesterday that the bill as it stands exempts Quakers, but that Friends sought to have it exempt all whose consciences forbid them to take up arms. Quakers of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore went to Washington for conferences with the Government—not in their own interest, Mr. Thomas said, but of all. A result was the exemption of Quakers alone, which had not been sought.

Yearly meetings of both Orthodox Quakers of New York and of Hicksites in Rutherford Place are to be held two weeks hence, and the question of Quakers and the war will come up. In England many Friends are in jail, and some Quakers here assert they will go to jail rather than fight. Yesterday Elisabeth B. W. Haag, one of the ministers of the Friends Meeting in Rutherford Place, said:

"W. M. Jackson, one of our honored Friends, said to me the other day he feared only a few Friends would stand by the old Quaker peace conviction. All others will go to war if asked by the Government to do so. I hardly think any will enlist, but they will not stand out against the Government."

FOR A PAID SCHOOL BOARD.

Levy Says Duties Will Require All of Members' Time.

Isadore Montefiore Levy, a member of the Board of Education, issued a statement yesterday opposing the Lockwood bill providing for a board of seven members to serve without pay, which is now awaiting the Governor's signature after passing the Legislature. Mr. Levy's first criticism of the bill was that the proposed board of seven could not carry on properly the work devolving upon the legislative and executive body at the head of the city's school system. In the present board of forty-six members, says Mr. Levy, there are thirteen standing committees, each of the chairmen of which has to devote from two to four full days a week to his school duties.

"If a change is going to be made to a board of seven, then such members should be paid," he said. "I know strong objection is made to a paid Board of Education. The late Mayor Gaynor thought that was the only solution of the problem. If we are going to have a small board of seven, then the members thereof must be able to conscientiously give up all of their time to the work. We must take the same chance of politics affecting such appointments as we take in the case of appointments to the Supreme Court of the State or of the United States."

SHALL ROOSEVELT GO TO FRANCE?

A Question for the General Staff and Our Allies—What the Public Thinks of the Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The adoption by the House of Representatives of the "Roosevelt" amendment to the Conscription bill presages the authorization of the President

> to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment, to organize and equip not to exceed four infantry divisions, the officers of which shall be selected in the manner provided by Paragraph 3 of Section 1 of this act; provided, that the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organization of the Regular Army; and provided, further, that there shall be no enlistments in said force of men under 25 years of age at time of enlisting; and provided, further, that no such volunteer force shall be accepted in any unit smaller than a division.

It is well understood that the President will have full discretion in regard to the raising of the force, the time of dispatching and the rank of Colonel Roosevelt. On all these points he will take counsel with the General Staff.

It does not seem to be generally appreciated that the advice of the General Staff and the course of the President will be determined by the views of the French Government, without whose consent we cannot land a corporal's guard in France. These views, shared by the War Council of the Entente and in some way authoritatively conveyed to the President, will unquestionably guide his conduct.

To be short: If France calls in distress for Roosevelt and his volunteers our duty, no less than her concern, demands a quick response. If France simply calls for troops in a hurry let us speed a force composed of regulars and the best of the State troops, complemented, if necessary, by hand-picked volunteers and with regular officers in all the high commands.

Whenever and wherever our armies go let the high commands be first given to the professional soldier, to the man who has spent his life in our military service. Once in the fight the volunteer may aspire to whatever rank his service merits.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

New York, May 13, 1917.

Popular Judgment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Roosevelt's position as a patriotic citizen needs no strengthening. He is today the foremost citizen of this country, and is so regarded by multitudes of those who voted against him four years ago and who would have voted against him last November.

A plebiscite would demonstrate the almost unanimous opinion that he should lead a brigade or division abroad at the earliest moment possible—and it would be upheld by public opinion in France and England, both civil and military. Mr. Choate has expressed that judgment in his terse "Send Teddy." Colonel Repington of The London Times voices it in his appeal for "200,000 American troops at once," and the English and French Commissions, now our guests, have urged it, so far as propriety would permit.

Colonel Roosevelt's experience as a military commander (although he is not without it) is secondary to the psychological value of the fact that he can put that number of trained, or partially trained, men in Europe by mid-July, and he is the only man who can. Marshal Joffre has said that, in any case, the intensive training must take place behind the lines. Those in the "Roosevelt Legion" will be drawn almost entirely from those not included in the selective draft, and many of them, perhaps most, have had military training, and all of them are fit.

In this expedition there is no interference with the military plans of the Administration. It is essential that our flag be placed at the front as soon as possible, and Colonel Roosevelt can inspire his men with an esprit du corps that will be possessed by no other organization. He can lead them to hell—and back—as none other can. He is the man above all others to go, therefore he must go and he will go.

THOMAS BIRD DIXCY.

Utica, N. Y., May 12, 1917.

The Cuban Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have the officers of the regular army no friends, wives or sons or daughters to defend their loved ones, to come forward at this time to let these United States know what Theodore Roosevelt did not do in Cuba? Must we whose nearest and dearest were killed or wounded stand back and let this man who employed magazine writers or newspaper men to accompany him—a man, not a soldier, but an excellent politician—write of exploits that no regular army officer can be said to be a witness to?

Ask Colonel Roosevelt himself and let him answer over his own signature: Did he lead out the army? Was he the first man up San Juan Hill? Where was he that day and then at Las Guasimas? Did he receive orders from any higher authority, his brigade commander, to detour the Rough Riders past the United States Infantry and fairly murder his men? None would have ever lived to tell the tale but for the colored Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments.

The army officers are too modest all these years they have borne in silence the part each man took in that fight. It was a captains' fight, each officer had to judge for himself, and for the sake of those who died and were wounded that day I say let some man speak who can without breach of etiquette.

HONORA M. GODFREY.

New York, May 11, 1917.

Joffre's Advice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears that Roosevelt is able to create sufficient enthusiasm to enable him to raise a division of possibly 150,000 men outside of the ages named in the Conscript act; and it further appears that he does not ask to be placed in personal command of this army; and it further appears that General Joffre is pleading for just such untrained troops as are rallying to Roosevelt.

It further appears that the military authorities at Washington are utterly opposed to sending the regulars to France, claiming they are needed here to train the 500,000 we are going to raise. Why not follow the advice of Joffre, who has an established reputation for military capacity and genius, rather than that of others who have had no such experience, and why not utilize the enthusiasm which Roosevelt has aroused in the country to send at once to France an army whose enthusiasm will fire alike the French and English armies, and send a cold chill down the spine of the disheartened German Army? It was just this patriotic fire which for a time made the untrained volunteers of the South invincible in 1861-2.

I would sooner trust the Roosevelt contingent to the wise and safe guidance of Joffre when they reach France than to any one on this side. There is no enthusiasm now in the country except that which Roosevelt has evoked, and nothing will tend so much to kindle enthusiasm here as will Roosevelt's expedition at the present time to France.

Both sides in the civil war, as I know from experience, suffered from the jealousy of trained military men toward civilians, some of whom developed more military capacity than those trained at West Point—take John B. Gordon of Georgia for example.

ST. GEORGE R. FITZHUGH.

Fredericksburg, Va., May 12, 1917.

Like Garibaldi.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's papers the resignation of Colonel Roosevelt from the Army League and also the letter to him of Joseph Leiter.

It seems to me that present history and past history have shown that volunteers are those who bring the results in battle.

In 1860, when Garibaldi left this country and went to Italy to fight for the unity of the Italian States, he accomplished it with the volunteers who followed him and who adored him as their idol.

Volunteers are always better fighters than conscripts. They know for what they are fighting. Conscripts are not necessarily patriotic, as was instanced the other day at a nearby university, when many of the students declared that they would prefer to go to jail rather than go to the front.

I think, and earnestly believe, that in the interests of the United States Colonel Roosevelt should be allowed to lead a volunteer force into France. He has experience, ability and courage, and his fighting units are now ready.

JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI.

New York, May 11, 1917.

FUND FOR RUSSIAN EXILES.

George Kennan Tells Needs of Those Returning from Siberia.

George Kennan, an authority on Russian affairs, in a letter to the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom, made public yesterday, writes in support of a fund it is proposed to raise for the temporary relief of returning Russian political exiles. He gives this summary of conditions that prevailed in Siberia to show why these long-banished fighters for freedom have never been able to help themselves:

"As I have visited most of the Siberian penal settlements and am familiar with the conditions of life in that remote part of the world I am able to explain some of the reasons for the destitute condition in which thousands of these political exiles will return. Most of the towns and villages to which they were banished are so situated, geographically or climatically, that it was practically impossible for cultivated men and women to earn a living.

"In the northern parts of the Siberian provinces there is no agriculture, and the movements of the exiles were so restricted by the police that it was impossible for them to engage in fishing, fur trapping, or the transportation of merchandise, which were the only gainful occupations open to them. None could practice his profession, for the alleged reason that such work would give facilities for disseminating revolutionary ideas among the people."

Mr. Kennan says Paul Milukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government, has consented to ascertain the needs of these exiles and to provide for the distribution of contributions in the form of food and clothing.

FOR OLD CITY HALL CUPOLA.

Marks and de Forest Favor a Return to Original Design.

At a meeting of the Municipal Art Commission this afternoon at 4 o'clock it is expected that suggestions will be made regarding plans for rebuilding the City Hall cupola, which was destroyed by fire on Thursday. Borough President Marks and President de Forest of the commission have conferred on the question of using the original plans of the architect of the City Hall, John McComb, which were changed by the builders of the second cupola in order to put a clock in the tower.

The Borough President, Mr. de Forest, and other members of the commission agree that the cupola should contain a clock if it can be made to harmonize with the beautiful lines of the building.

TO CUT LIVING COST.

Newly Formed Committee Tells of Broad Taxing Scheme.

The formation of the Committee on the High Cost of Living was announced yesterday, with offices at 320 Broadway. Charles H. Ingersoll is Chairman of the Executive Committee, the other members of which are Frederick L. Cranford, John J. Hopper, Frederic C. Howe, Frederic C. Leubescher, and William Lustgarten. Benjamin C. Marsh is the Executive Secretary.

The purposes of the committee as told in its announcement are: (1) To secure the transferring of taxes now levied on buildings and all other improvements and products of labor to land values. (a) In order to bring about more land cultivation and so to reduce the price of all foodstuffs by increasing the supply. (b) In order to take the burden of taxes off the workers of the country by securing the ground rent to meet most of the cost of local and State Governments. (2) To urge Federal acquisition of the natural resources of the country during war—oil, minerals, and timber—the owners to be paid only the value, excluding good will, they have given thereto—and sale of the products at cost.

The committee has submitted a brief embodying its ideas to the Federal Trade Commission.

TO SPEED UP STREET CARS.

New York Railways Asks Vehicle Owners to Keep Tracks Clear.

In an effort to run its cars more rapidly

MISS WILSON SINGS TO AID RED CROSS

President's Daughter Devotes Proceeds of Concert Tour to War Relief.

$2,000 OBTAINED ALREADY

Guests Assemble in Washington for the Wedding Tomorrow of Miss Nona McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It became known today that the entire net proceeds of the concert tour on which Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, is now absent in the South are to be given to the American Red Cross. That body has already acknowledged a previous gift of $1,000 from the proceeds of other concerts by Miss Wilson, and the Blind Association of the District of Columbia has received an equal amount, also the result of Miss Wilson's artistic activity. Her present tour, on which her friend, Mrs. Ross David of New York, is acting as accompanist, has lasted more than a month, and during her absence the family circle at the White House has been smaller than at any other time in the present Administration. There are no guests there at present.

The President and Mrs. Wilson attended the Central Presbyterian Church this morning, and in the afternoon went for their usual motor ride.

Mrs. Charles Taber Martin, eldest daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, has arrived in Washington from her home at Chestnut Hill, Penn., to attend the marriage on Tuesday of her sister, Miss Nona McAdoo, and Ferdinand de Mohrenschildt, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy. The wedding, which the President and Mrs. Wilson and the other members of the Administration "circle" will attend, will take place in St. John's Church, in Lafayette Square. A reception at the McAdoo home, in R Street, will follow the wedding ceremony.

Miss Fechteler to Wed.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 13.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. P. Fechteler at a tea given by them at their home in this city this afternoon announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Fechteler, to Lieut. Commander Robert Emery Kays, aid to the Comdandant of the Second Naval District.

Miss Pattison Engaged.

The engagement of Diantha Pattison, who is appearing in "Our Betters," W. Somerset Maugham's drama at the Hudson, and Roy C. Wilcox has been announced. Miss Pattison is the daughter of Frank C. Pattison of Rahway, N. J., Mr. Wilcox is the son of George H. Wilcox, President of Hotchkiss School. For the past two years he has been a member of the firm of The International Silver Company. Miss Pattison will continue on the stage after her marriage.

SALE OF HOWELL LIBRARY.

Washington's Copy of Shakespeare in Collection to be Disposed of.

The library of the late James E. Howell, Vice Chancellor of New Jersey, will be sold at the American Art Galleries on May 15 and 16. Mr. Howell's interest in Shakespeare and the Bacon controversy led him to collect an unusually large number of items relating to Shakespeare and his contemporaries. Although none of the rarities are represented, the collection is one of the largest that has been offered at public sale in America within recent years. It includes Shakespeare's plays, tragedies, comedies, poems, and sonnets, together with biographies and bibliographies.

Mr. Howell was interested in the history of his State and country. His library contains a number of items relating to New Jersey and America, among which are Burk's "History of Virginia, 1804"; Imlay's "Topographical Description of the Western Territory," London, 1793; Philip Freneau's "Miscellaneous Works," Philadelphia, 1797; William Cooper's "History of North America," London, 1789, with the rare frontispiece, "America Trampling on Oppression"; the exceedingly rare "New Jersey Boundary Line," by "Aristides," 1795; "New Jersey Laws," Trenton, 1805, with the autograph signature of Governor Pennington, and various Newark imprints.

Of special interest is a copy of Bell's edition of "Shakespeare's plays," London, 1774, which was owned by George Washington, and was in his library at Mount Vernon. Washington presented it to his nephew, George Lewis, who was the son of Mrs. Betty Washington Lewis, the only sister of George Washington.

Candidates for Jewish Congress.

Nominating conventions for delegates to the American Jewish Congress, which is to be held at Washington on Sept. 2, took place yesterday in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, and each representatives of Jewish societies took part in large numbers. Women were permitted to vote and to be nominated as delegates. Among those nominated were Henry Morgenthau, Nathan S. Straus, Mrs. Joseph Weis, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Joseph H. Silverman, N. Taylor Phillips, Leon Sanders, Judge Aaron J. Levy, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Lipsky, the Rev. H. Masliansky, David Pinsky, Mrs. Richard Gotthell, and Isidore Hershfield.

Performance in Aid of French Fund.

"The Cabaret" is the title of a benefit performance to be given at the Palais Royal, Forty-eight Street and Broadway, Wednesday night, for the American Fund for the French. The prologue has been written by Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., and the program of patriotic numbers is under the direction of John Murray Anderson. Blanche Bates will recite "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Lily Langtry will read "Verdun." There will be old French dances. Among those who have engaged boxes are Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, and Mrs. Ludwig Ellinger.

Cardinal Farley Leases an Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 13.—Bryan L. Kennelly has leased for ex-Controller Edward M. Grout his country estate at Green's Farms, Conn., consisting of about twenty-five acres of land, with a two-story frame dwelling, to Cardinal Farley for the Summer. The property is situated about a mile from the Sound in the highest part of Green's Farms.

Two Noted Priests Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 13.—Two of the most prominent priests in the Catholic diocese of Syracuse died at about the same hour this afternoon. The Rev. Thomas S. Flynn of Canastota dropped dead on the stage of the Canastota Opera House when he was about to address a patriotic gathering, and the Rev. Michael Reiger, pastor of St. Mary's German Church in Rome, N. Y., expired in his rectory. Father Reiger had been ill for some time.

CONCOURSE IN TIMES SQ.

Merchants' Association Wants It Extended to Forty-fifth Street.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association has indorsed the plan to build a concourse for general public use between Forty-second and Forty-fifth Streets, in connection with the new Seventh Avenue subway. The report of the Committee of City Traffic of the association, which was approved, says that the subject was taken up for consideration at the request of the Broadway Association, which had proposed changes in the present plans for the Times Square station of the dual subway station. The plans submitted are:

"Discontinue the so-called physical connection now provided by the two northeasterly tracks of the Interborough Company between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; raise the grade of the Broadway line until it is on a level with the Seventh Avenue subway. This will permit of an extension of the concourse which is now planned from Fortieth Street to Forty-second Street, to Forty-fifth Street, which would give Times Square practically an underground street.

"The stubbing of the present four tracks in Forty-second Street at the easterly line of Forty-second Street and Broadway. Proper platforms can be arranged for those tracks, and these platforms will be straight, and will accommodate the largest size trains that can be run. Two of these tracks will be slightly depressed, and if desirable to have a physical connection between the Interborough west and east side lines, and we favor it, these two tracks can be continued under the grade of the Broadway subway, curve around into Broadway at Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh Streets, and make connection with the Interborough line at those points, which will be a real operating connection."

Flag Raised in Front of Church.

A large American flag, the gift of Dr. Charles V. Paterno, was unfurled on the thirty-five-foot flag pole in front of the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 174th Street, at noon yesetrday. About 1,200 persons, including members of the Home Defense League of the West 177th Street Police Station, attended. The large flag was unfurled and hoisted by Carlo Middagh Paterno, 9-year-old son of Dr. Paterno, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, and the ceremony concluded with the singing of "America's Prayer," followed by benediction.

SAVE FOOD, SAYS PERKINS.

Holds High Prices Are Due to Poor Transportation Methods.

George W. Perkins spoke on the importance of food conservation last night at a meeting of the Civic Forum at Public School 81, Glenmore and Stone Avenues, East New York. He said a reason for high prices was the antiquated method of bringing food into the city, and cited the delays experienced by the New York Central Railroad in bringing its freight cars in from Spuyten Duyvil.

He said the city should have a Market Department which would furnish information to the people as to the kind of food which was plentiful. Food, he concluded, would probably be the deciding factor in the war, and the problem should be given intelligent consideration.

Clyde Fitch's Mother Dead.

Mrs. Alice M. Fitch, widow of Captain William Goodwin Fitch, U. S. A., and mother of the late Clyde Fitch, the playwright, died yesterday at her home, 113 East Fortieth Street. Mrs. Fitch was Miss Alice Clarke of Hagerstown, Md., and the romance which resulted in her marriage in 1868 to Captain Fitch, then of the Hartford City Guards, and later of the regular army, formed the basis of the love story in the play "Barbara Frietchie," by her distinguished son.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL R. HOWE, father of Edmund Howe of this city, who was head of the Hartford trolley system twenty years ago when it was taken over by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Hartford after a short illness.

JAMES D. STANDISH, 68 years old, Secretary and Treasurer of Hammond, Standish & Co., meat packers, died at his home in Detroit last night.

JAMES B. SHAW of 925 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Superintendent of the De Vinne Press and President of the Kings County Republican Club, died on Saturday after a brief illness. He was also Treasurer of the East Brooklyn Loan and Savings Company, Treasurer of the Mutual Aid Society of the De Vinne Press, and a member of many fraternal organizations.

Miss CORNELIA BEEKMAN of Oyster Bay, a direct descendant of William Beekman who came to this country from Holland in 1649, died in her home in Oyster Bay yesterday.

Dr. WALTER H. MOORE, dean honorarius of St. John's Episcopal Cathedral of Quincy, Ill., and rector of St. Luke's Church of Glastonbury, Conn., for many years, died there on Saturday. He was born in 1844 and was graduated from Brown University.

HENAN L. WATERBURY, 72 years old, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office at Saratoga Springs, who was the first operator to send out news of General Grant's death, died at Saratoga Springs yesterday.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HERBST.—May 9, 758 Kelly St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Herbst, a daughter.
KRAUSKOPF.—May 7, 104 Lenox Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Krauskopf, a daughter.
LUSTGARTEN.—May 9, 2,880 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Lustgarten, a daughter.

Engaged.

HUTCHINS — ANDERSON. — Mr. and Mrs. August Anderson of Panama, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dora M. Anderson, to Mr. Carroll R. Hutchins of North Conway, N. H. Miss Anderson is a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital and sails for service abroad with the Presbyterian Base Hospital Unit No. 2. Mr. Hutchins is superintendent of the Goodrich Falls Electric Co. of North Conway, N. H.

SEIDE — STRASHUN. — Mr. and Mrs. A. Strashun announce the betrothal of their daughter Fannie Grace to Mr. I. Lincoln Seide. Reception Sunday, May 20, 8-6, Hotel Bon Ray, Madison Av. and 92d St.

BRAND — BENJAMIN.—Edith Benjamin to Hugo Brand.
BROWN—WEISS.—Mildred Weiss to Joseph Brown.
BUCHWALD—ZAFFE.—Hannah M. Zaffe to Nathan K. Buchwald.
COHN—MEYER.—Gene Meyer to Milton L. Cohn.
EPSTEIN—GINSBURGH.—Anna M. Ginsburgh to Joseph Epstein.
ETTINGER—BRUSH.—Marion Brush to Irving Ettinger.
ETTLINGER — ETTLINGER. — Jennie Ettlinger to Paul Ettlinger.
GILL—SPIEGEL.—Gertrude Spiegel to Philip G. Gill.
KOPLIN — EPSTEIN.—Ida Epstein to Pincus Koplin.
LOSEE—SCHULZE.—Elsa Schulze to Daniel W. Losee.
SCHEINER—NUSBAUM.—Sara Nussbaum to Jacob Schubiner.
SCHWARZ—ABELES.—Rose Abeles to Joseph Schwarz.
SIRE—MORRIS.—May Morris to Leo H. Sire.
VAN BAALAN — SCHWARZ. — Margaret Schwarz to Alfred Van Baalen.
WALDMAN—ABRAMS.—May Abrams to Ludwig Waldman.
WEINBERGER—BOROK.—Anna Borok to Charles A. Weinberger.

Married.

HEPBURN—BENSON.—On Saturday, May 12th, Maude K. Benson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Seymour, to Mr. Harry L. Hepburn, by the Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Hilte, in the Chapelry of Christ's Church, Glen Ridge, N. J.

ARENWALD—LEVY.—May 10, Elvira Levy to David E. Arenwald.
EULL—HAYMAN.—May 6, Josephine Hayman to Clinton B. Eull.
LEVY—MARKS.—May 10, Emily Marks to Charles Levy.
SANFORD—BARRINGTON.—May 8, Annie E. Barrington to Henry L. Sanford.

Brooklyn.

PEARSALL—THORNTON.—May 9, Lillie B. Thornton to James Z. Pearsall.

Newark.

DECK—BALL.—May 9, Bertha Ball to John Deck.
HINCHMAN—RULFFS.—May 11, Dorothea Rulffs to Frederick B. Hinchman.
KLEIN — KLEIN.—May 9, Cecilia Klein to Harry Klein.

Died.

ALTSCHUL.—Oscar, of Quincy, Fla., on Saturday, May 12, beloved son of Joseph and Emilie Altschul and brother of Birde A. Baum.
BANKS.—On Saturday, May 12, 1917, Obadiah Banks, in his 82d year. Funeral service from his late residence, Linden Av., Westbury, L. I., on Tuesday, May 15, on arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Depot, at 11:05 A. M. Interment private.
BASCHANT. — Joseph. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Time later.
BEEKMAN.—On Friday, May 11, 1917, at her residence, The Cliffs, Oyster Bay, L. I., Cornelia Augusta Beekman, daughter of the late James William and Abian S. Beekman, at New York City. Funeral services Monday, May 14, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., New York City.
BERGEN.—Suddenly, at Wilton, N. Y., May 11, 1917, Francis Bergen of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 25 years. Funeral service at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, May 15, at 10:30 A. M.
BERNHEIMER. — On Saturday, May 12, Belle Glazier, widow of Jacob S. Bernheimer. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Monday morning, May 14, at 9 o'clock. San Francisco papers please copy.

Died.

BRUYN.—At her home, 1,063A Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 12, 1917, Constance, daughter of Janet Retter and Henry B. Bruyn, aged 7 months. Funeral private.
CAMMANN.—On Sunday, May 13, 1917, at Geneva, N. Y., in her 78th year, Elizabeth Oswald Cammann, daughter of the late Oswald John and Cathrine Macomb Cammann. Funeral services Tuesday, May 15, 1917, at 3 P. M. at Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y.
COLES.—At his residence, 34 McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 13, David Hamilton Coles. Funeral private.
COYTE.—Catherine Slater, widow of William, in her 87th year. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Francis Xavier on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Coytesville, N. J.
CRANE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 12, 1917, at the Summer residence of her sister, Mrs. John Fraser, at Dighton, Mass., Maria Augusta, daughter of the late Levi Lankton and Maria Gushee Crane, in the 84th year of her age.
DARGIN.—Entered into eternal rest, Sunday, May 13, 1917, Mary A. Kelly, beloved wife of John E. Dargin and loving mother of Mary, Eleanor, Lillian, Edward, Anna, and Gertrude. Funeral on Wednesday, May 16, at 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 21 Hunt St., Elmhurst, L. I., and thence to St. Bartholomew's R. C. Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.
DINSMORE.—Saturday, May 12, 1917, at her residence, 797 8th Av., Elizabeth, dearly beloved sister of Mrs. Robert Mitchell. Funeral service Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers.
DOUGLASS.—Suddenly, Saturday, May 12, 1917, William Shipman Douglass, husband of Mabel Smith Douglass. Funeral services at his late residence, 62 Summit Av., Jersey City, Tuesday, May 15, 8 P. M.
EULER.—On Sunday, May 13, 1917, at 3:30 P. M., our dearly beloved mother, Catherine Euler, in her 90th year. Funeral Wednesday, May 16, at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, 1,445 77th St., Brooklyn. Take West End Subway at Brooklyn Bridge, Municipal Building, to 77th St.
FITCH.—At her residence, 113 East 40th St., May 12, 1917, Alice M. Fitch, widow of Captain William Goodwin Fitch.
GOLDSTONE.—Evelyn F., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Goldstone, at 1,126 Park Avenue.
HAYWARD.—On May 12, Charlotte Hayward, aged 87, daughter of Captain William Wood of Ipswich, Suffolk, England. Funeral service Monday, May 14, at 2 P. M., 326 1st St., Hackensack, N. J.
HOWE.—At Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, May 13, 1917, Daniel R. Howe, in his sixty-sixth year. Funeral services at his late residence, Tuesday, at 2:30.
INGEBRAND.—Jacob, on May 12, beloved husband of Ignatia C. Kumpan. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,034 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Monday evening, May 14, at 8 o'clock. Funeral private.
JOHNSTON.—On Sunday, May 13, Josephine J., beloved wife of Oscar W. S. Johnston and mother of Albert E. and Oscar W. Funeral services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, North Westland Av., Queens, L. I.
JONES.—Colonel John D., beloved husband of Mercy S. Jones and father of Isabel Edgar Mosser and W. H. T. Jones, suddenly, at his residence, 784 Dawson St., on May 12. Services 8 P. M., Monday, May 14. Interment private. Albany papers please copy.
JUDSON.—At Hackensack, N. J., May 13, 1917, Rollin Wentworth, beloved son of Percy O. and Gertrude France Judson. Funeral private.
KEATING.—May 11, at Roosevelt Hospital, Edward Keating, husband of the late Mary Keating. Funeral Monday, May 14, at 9:15 A. M., from McLarney Funeral Parlors, Lexington Av. and 65th St., to Church of the Sacred Heart, 51st St., between 9th and 10th Avs. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock.
KENNEDY.—Matthew Dimond, suddenly, beloved son of Henry A. Kennedy. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,359 Lorillard Place, Bronx, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
KNOPF.—On May 12, in his 73d year, Nathan, husband of Lena and father of Milly Aaron, Ray Farrington, Augusta Rasmusson, Jennie Regensburg, Esta Morris, and brother of Yetta Nashalasky. Funeral at Harlem Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Tuesday, May 15, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.
LA VIE.—Suddenly, on May 13, at her residence, 24 West 88th St., Mary Cornelia Gilbert, beloved wife of George A. La Vie. Funeral private.
LEWIS.—May 12, Ellen W. Lewis. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company's New Harlem Chapel, 2,343 8th Av., near 125th St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.
LYNCH.—On May 11, at his residence, 129 East 21st St., James D. Lynch. Funeral on Monday, May 14, at 10 A. M., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th St., west of 5th Av. Interment private.
MACKEY.—At Mount Vernon, on Saturday, May 12, Robert V. Mackey, in his 92d year. Services at his late residence, 2 North 8th Av., Tuesday evening at 8:30. Relatives, friends, and members of Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 643, F. and A. M., also Volunteer Fire Department, New York City, invited.

Died.

MORRISON.—On May 11, 1917, at her residence, 23 East 88th St., Mary Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. William T. Morrison. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., on Monday, May 14, at 4 P. M.
OTTEN.—Caroline, on May 13, after a short illness, at her residence, Clendenning Hotel, 202 West 103d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.
PATTERSON.—Suddenly, at Roselle, N. J., May 13, 1917, John Ireland Howe Patterson, infant son of Delaruie Kipling Howe and Arthur Wellesley Patterson, Jr. Private services and interment yesterday.
PEARSON.—On May 11, Matilda, widow of Robert Pearson, in her 75th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 194th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, May 14, at 11 A. M.
POPPIN.—In Baltimore, Md., May 13, of pneumonia, William A. Poppin. Funeral private.
POTTER.—On Sunday, May 13, 1917, at his residence, 366 West 55th St., Roger Potter, in his 90th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.
RALPH.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, May 13, 1917, Sarah J., widow of the late William Ralph. Funeral services from her late residence, 163 Virginia Av., on Wednesday evening, May 16, at 8 P. M. Interment at Linden, N. J.
ROWE.—Eva Rowe, daughter of the late Captain James Rowe of Waterford, N. Y., and faithful friend and secretary for thirty years to Edmund Wetmore, Esq. Services at her late residence, 209 West 97th St., on Monday evening, at 9 o'clock. Burial at Waterford, N. Y.
SCHULZE-BERGE.—Suddenly, May 13, Elise Irma May, beloved infant daughter of Paul and Rose Schulze-Berge, (nee Schoverling,) of Long Beach, L. I., aged 1 year and 3 months. Funeral services at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, May 14, at 2:30 P. M.
SHAW.—May 12, 1917, James B. Shaw, dearly beloved husband of Genevieve Irwin Shaw. Funeral services at James M. E. Church, Reid Av., corner of Monroe St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 15, at 8 P. M.
SKELLY.—Michael J., son of the late William and Bridget Skelly. Funeral from his late residence, 515 West 187th St., on Tuesday, May 15, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Elizabeth, 187th St. and Broadway, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M.
SMITH.—Lewis R., in his 15th year. Funeral from John Graham Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx. Interment Tuesday, private.
SPENCER.—On Sunday, May 13, 1917, Albert Cornelius, beloved husband of Jessie B. Spencer, in his 61st year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 616 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 8 P. M.
TOPPING.—Suddenly, at Baltimore, Md., on Sunday, May 13, 1917, William Ambrose Topping of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.
WATSON.—On Thursday, May 10, 1917, Nancy B. Watson, in her 94th year. Services will be held at her late residence, 43 West 37th St., Monday, May 14, 11:30 A. M.
WILDE.—At her residence, 525 West 134th St., Blanch M. Wilde. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.
WINANT.—On Sunday, May 13, William Forrest, husband of Elizabeth A. Winant. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., on Tuesday, May 15, at 11 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

AHERN.—Ellen, 263 West 152d St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
ANDRESSEN.—Cornelia, 424 East 66th St., May 12. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
BAUER.—Carrie, 164 East 3d St., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BENNETT.—James, 389 2d Av., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
CAULFIELD.—Daniel, May 11, aged 60. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 2 P. M.
CLARK.—Catherine S., 259 West 19th St., May 12. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
DRENNAN.—Dennis, 519 East 146th St., May 12. Funeral tomorrow.
FLAHERTY.—John B., 640 Washington St., May 11. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
FLEMING.—Patrick W., 74 West 97th St., May 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
GILBINSON.—Jane, 204 West 18th St., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
HERTER.—Helen, 382 3d Av., May 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HORSTMANN.—Elsie, 3,488 3d Av., May 12, aged 25. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
KIELY.—Charles, May 12. Funeral 161 8th Av.
LAGVILLE.—Charles A., 507 West 29th St., May 11. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
LEDDIN.—Catherine V., 446 East 144th St., May 11. Funeral today.
LIPPERT.—Ernest, 67 East 113th St., May 11.
LOUGHLIN.—William, 128 St. Mark's Place, May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
McCORMACK. — Edward A., 3,961 Olinville Av., May 12. Funeral May 16.
McDONALD.—Anna L., 635 Eagle Av., Bronx, May 12. Funeral notice later.
McKEON.—Catherine, 1,749 Lexington Av., May 12. Funeral tomorrow.
McLAUGHLIN.—Mary K., 147 West 96th St., May 12.
MARTIN.—Rose, 187 Madison St., May 12. Funeral tomorrow.
MINTZER.—Marcus M., 465 West End Av., May 11.
NOGUES.—Marie, May 11, aged 62. Funeral 206 West 30th St.
POPE.—Kate, 662 German Place, Bronx, May 12. Funeral tomorrow.
QUINN.—John, 411 East 147th St., May 11. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
REISS.—Philip, 1,753 Avenue A, May 11. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
SCHMIDT.—Eleonore, 349 West 85th St., May 11, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
SHARPE.—Mary T., 317 East 52d St., May 12. Funeral notice later.
STROUB.—Lillian E., 826 East 217th St., May 11. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
THOMPSON.—Katherine, 240 East 27th St., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
TRAENOR.—John, 514 West 49th St., May 11.
WALSH.—John G., May 12, aged 68. Funeral 161 8th Av.
WEST.—Nellie McK., 129 Sherman Av., May 12. Funeral today.
ZARPENTIN.—Bertha, 1,412 Amsterdam Av., May 11. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
ZIRKER.—Lena, May 12, aged 57. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANSBRO.—Ella, 645 59th St., May 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
BOYLE.—Agnes, 357 Degraw St., May 12, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CAIN.—James W., 405 Grand St., May 11, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
COYLE.—Bernard, 339 7th Av., May 11, aged 50. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
DONOVAN.—Elizabeth, 854 2d St., May 11. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
FARRELL.—Mary, Mill Lane and East 40th St., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
FINN.—Patrick J., 652 7th Av., May 12, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
HEALY.—Anna B., 256 New York Av., May 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
HEINKE.—Nomine, 821 Marion St., May 13. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
HOLLISTER.—Robert A., 1,250 Pacific St., May 11, aged 56. Funeral today.
HOLLMANN.—Bernhard, 2,305 Madison St., May 11, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
JOHNSON.—Edward, 372 Court St., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
LIMBERGER.—Casper, 219 Cooper St., May 12, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MERRITT.—James C., 969 Flatbush Av., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MEYER.—John A., 46 St. Marks Place, May 11, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MILLER.—Mary A., 158 Chestnut St., May 12. Funeral service today.
NEWMAN.—Fannie, German Hospital, May 12.
REHM.—William, 1,290 Nostrand Av., May 12. Funeral tomorrow 2 P. M.
ROBBINS.—Marcus O., Kings County Hospital, May 11, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RUDOLPH.—Bessie, 698 Fulton St., May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SEARING.—William J., Brooklyn Hospital, May 12. Funeral today, noon.
WERTHEIMER.—Mary, 96 Lee Av., May 12. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

Long Island.

BYRNES.—Catherine, Elmhurst, May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
POLLOCK.—William R., Corona, May 12. Funeral tomorrow.
YOUNG.—Susan, Astoria, May 11, aged 61. Funeral today.

Newark.

BOVINO.—Joseph, 29 Nassau St., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
BUSH.—Alfred J., 26 Cherry St., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

Died.

DANIELS.—John, May 12, aged 69. Funeral, 380 Broad St., tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GATELY.—Catherine, 84 Brill St., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
KENNEDY.—Mary A., 332 Broad St., May 12.
KUECHLER.—Charles G., 345 Camden St., aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KUVER.—Henry T., 26 Hawkins St., May 12, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LAUDERBACK.—Bertram S., 182 North 7th St., May 12.
QUINN.—Mary, 206 Elizabeth Av., May 12. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.
STECK.—Fred C., 827 South 13th St., May 12, aged 42. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

ATKINSON.—Mary, mass St. Edward's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.
BRYAN.—Charles E., in memory of; died May 14, 1911.
CUNNINGTON.—Samuel R., in memory of; died May 15, 1913.
EARLE.—Nellie, in memory of; died May 14, 1909.
FARRELL.—Mrs. Thomas R., mass St. Joseph's Day Nursery, Brooklyn, today, 9:45 A. M.
FISHER.—Esther, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, May 20, 3 P. M.
KALMUS. — Philip, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, May 20, 3 P. M.
LEVOR. — Moses L., unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, May 20, 2:30 P. M.
LIEBERMAN.—Rebecca, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, May 20, 2:30 P. M.
MEITTER.—Sabina, in memory of; died May 14, 1915.
MITCHELL.—Margaret, in memory of; died May 14, 1912.
MURPHY.—William J., mass St. Michael's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.
NEWMAN.—Benjamin, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, May 20, 3 P. M.
ROSET.—Harris, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, May 20, 2:30 P. M.
RYAN.—James, in memory of; died May 19, 1916.
SCHANZER.—Helen, in memory of; died May 14, 1916.
SERAPHINE.—Rev. Mother, mass Ursuline Convent, May 19, 10:30 A. M.
WAXELL.—Sarah, in memory of; died May 19, 1914.
ZEMAN.—Alvine, in memory of; died May 14, 1908.

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BIRDSEYE ACCUSES STATE OFFICIALS

Declares Insurance Departments Knew of Pittsburgh Life and Trust Co. Insolvency.

SAYS PHILLIPS AIDED HIM

New York's Superintendent Issues Denial—Believes Consultations Were Part of Scheme.

Clarence F. Birdseye, who was indicted last week in Pittsburgh on a charge of conspiracy with others to wreck the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company and whose business activities are being investigated by the New York County Grand Jury, issued a statement yesterday through his counsel, State Senator James A. Foley, C. L. Craig, and Martin W. Littleton, in which he charged that Jesse S. Phillips, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, and the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania knew for several years that the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company was insolvent and permitted it to carry on business that placed the money of new policyholders in jeopardy. Mr. Birdseye further charged that Mr. Phillips had advance knowledge of and approved the transactions which formed the basis of his later attack on the company.

Mr. Phillips, whose report to the Pennsylvania and New York authorities about the condition of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company caused the criminal actions against Mr. Birdseye and others, was in Montclair yesterday and did not have the facilities for preparing a complete answer to Mr. Birdseye. The statement was read to him over the telephone, and he dictated a reply in which he branded as "absolutely untrue" everything said by Mr. Birdseye that cast reflections on his conduct.

Mr. Birdseye's statement read in part: "The Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company and the Washington Life Insurance Company have been in a condition of practical insolvency for a number of years. This condition has been fully known to the Insurance Departments of both New York and Pennsylvania, which departments, during this period, allowed the companies to carry certain of their assets at grossly inflated prices, so that their true condition might not be known to the insuring public.

"Through his great familiarity with insurance matters, Clarence F. Birdseye came to know this condition of affairs, and in a number of interviews with the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York he pointed out the great danger of such a condition, and suggested a method whereby the company might be put on a sound basis. This general plan was to substitute first-class lumber bonds in place of some of the nonproductive and grossly overvalued real estate and to obtain a fine insurance man to head the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, and to reorganize entirely its internal affairs.

"All of these matters were gone into very carefully with the Superintendent of Insurance of New York, and Mr. Birdseye understood that he had the full approval of the New York Insurance Department in what he was contemplating. Acting on this basis, Mr. Birdseye made arrangements to obtain such lumber bonds as were needed, and also arranged to acquire control of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company. A few days before the final transaction took place, he asked a number of personal friends of his son if they would act as temporary Board of Directors, and this they consented to do. They were none of them personally interested in any manner whatsoever.

"After the transaction had been consummated exactly along the lines discussed, Mr. Birdseye again saw Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance of New York, for the purpose of obtaining his formal approval. Mr. Birdseye throughout has acted in the utmost good faith, which is confirmed by his repeated conferences with the New York Insurance Department.

"The onesidedness of the Pennsylvania official presentation of this matter is emphasized by criminal proceedings against five New York Directors, while the six other Directors participating in the same acts and having exactly as much knowledge, but who reside in Pittsburgh, are left unmolested and unmentioned."

Mr. Phillips, in his reply to this statement, flatly denied Mr. Birdseye's charge that he knew the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company was insolvent and permitted it to place the money of policyholders in jeopardy. Discussing the lumber bonds, Mr. Phillips continued:

"It is true that Mr. Birdseye conferred with me several times, and it now appears that this was a part of his scheme to induce others to assume their part in the affair. But any statement that he ever mentioned to me directly or indirectly the Dare Lumber Company or its bonds or that he ever mentioned any proposed disposition of the funds of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company prior to the consummation of the deal is unqualifiedly false. He never mentioned any lumber company bonds in connection with the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company. In one conversation he intimated, in reference to another insurance company, that perhaps lumber bonds could be used to dispose of its real estate, and I stated to him in connection with that company that I would not consent to the exchange of real estate for industrial bonds regardless of their value. He never mentioned any particular lumber company.

"My activities since the discovery of the facts in connection with the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company indicate that the transaction in question never had the slightest approval from me."

INDORSES COTTON SHIELDS.

Inventor Thinks Heflin Plan of Ship Protection Is Feasible.

"I read with a great deal of interest Congressman Heflin's suggestion in THE TIMES this morning of the use of cotton bales to protect ships from submarines," said Levi F. Eaton, an inventor and mechanical engineer, at the Prince George Hotel yesterday. "That is the best suggestion I have seen in print so far in regard to dealing with the submarine menace, although I have no doubt that the naval experts and the Advisory Board are working on many promising devices to baffle the U-boats.

"All persons who have familiarized themselves with the resisting power of cotton against projectiles must know the value of this suggestion," continued Mr. Eaton. "When the submarines first began their ravages on commerce it occurred to me that an outside armor or shield of cotton on the hulls of vessels would prove effective and I gave the matter some serious consideration, but I realized that the most noted mechanical and scientific minds in the world were at work on the problem and hesitated to make any suggestion or submit any plans to Washington, assuming that the cotton shield would come in for due consideration in their experiments.

"My idea would be to make a shield, say six inches thick, of raw cotton encased in thin metal, and suspend one from either side of the vessel at a distance of six or eight feet from the hull. It would be fastened to the vessel by steel davits, much as the lifeboats are, and would extend perpendicularly to sufficient depth to protect the hull to the point where it begins to bend toward the keel. It would extend fore and aft in such a way as fully to protect the broadside of the vessel. The shields would be chained to the hull below the waterline to prevent their 'spreading' in rough seas—that is, they would be so tethered as to keep them as nearly perpendicular as possible at all times.

"When the torpedo struck the shield it would be deflected downward and when it exploded the cotton would prevent the fragments tearing the hull of the ship. The shield itself doubtless would be damaged, possibly torn asunder, but it would protect the ship from serious damage. It must be remembered that there would be six or eight feet of water between the shield and the hull of the vessel, and this would take up much of the impact of the torpedo. It would be simply applying the principle that the ballplayer uses in catching a swiftly thrown ball; it strikes in his glove and at the same instant he draws his hands back, slowing down the force of the ball."

Mr. Eaton, whose business is at 138 Lafayette Street, Detroit, Mich., has invented many printing and engraving devices and is well known in the mechanical engineering world.

BOARD WILL UNIFY ALLIES' SHIPPING

Major Carson to Head Organization for Saving Time, Money, and Cargo Space.

RED TAPE IS QUICKLY CUT

Made Our Heads Swim, Says E. D. Page, Describing Rapidity of Secretary Baker's Action.

A transportation board under the direction of the War Department to coordinate the shipping facilities of the Allies and the United States Government and to attain the greatest possible efficiency in the movement of military supplies to Europe is to be organized at the Port of New York. The plan, which was originated in this city by the New York Advisory Committee to the Quartermaster's depot, has been approved by Secretary of War Baker. He has appointed Colonel John M. Carson, Depot Quartermaster in New York, to head the board, with the title of Superintendent of Army Transport Service of the Port of New York.

Edward D. Page, Chairman of the New York Advisory Committee and a Director of the Merchants' Association, who submitted the plan to Secretary Baker, said yesterday that it was expected the board would include expert shipping and railroad men, as well as representatives of the Allies. Vice President A. C. Fetterhoff of the International Mercantile Marine and Connop Guthrie, the British agent, have already approved the plan. "Hundreds of thousands of dollars can be saved," said Mr. Page, "by cutting red tape, storing goods together for shipment abroad to the allied Governments, shipping together consignments for the same destination, and releasing some 20,000 freight cars now stacked up on the railroads for miles out of New York."

The taking over of the dock property of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines by the War Department puts into the hands of Colonel Carson docking facilities capable of great expansion, Mr. Page said. Plans have been drawn showing how the railroad connections of these docks could be quickly improved and large switching and sorting yards provided. In the development of the plan the War Department may lease the property of the Hoboken Shore Road, and thus be in a position to use the docks, railroad, and switching facilities as practically a unit.

"When we laid our plan before Secretary Baker," said Mr. Page, "we received a strong impression as to how business is being dispatched in Washington. Lucius R. Eastman, Jr., of the New York Committee, accompanied me. Mr. Baker heard our plan through without interruption, made only one slight comment on the suggestions and then asked us if we had any one in mind to represent the War Department on the board. Upon our replying in the negative, he proposed Colonel Carson, whom we heartily approved.

"Without another word the Secretary rang a bell, sent for the Quartermaster General, laid the plan before him, obtained his immediate approval, and instructed him to issue the necessary orders at once. All this was done so quickly that our heads began to swim. At the same moment he wired Colonel Carson to breakfast with him the next morning in New York. I understand that he then gave his instructions verbally.

"Some of the examples of waste through lack of co-ordination of the shipping agencies of the Allies would be ludicrous if the situation were not so tragic. Two transports arrived at Hampton Roads the same day, one from Bordeaux fitted with horse stalls, but ordered to take back a cargo of grain, the other from Plymouth with cargo space, but ordered to take back horses. Ten days, costing at least $1,000 a day for each ship, were wasted in a vain effort to change the arrangements. Red tape effectively prevented it. As a result, the horse stalls on the French ship had to be wrecked at a cost of $10,000, while horse stalls were fitted into the British ship at a cost of $40,000 more."

FINDS NEW FOOD FISH.

Washington Bureau Recommends the Cod's Cousin of the Lakes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce today announced that the Bureau of Fisheries had discovered another new edible fish that in the past had been unjustly neglected. It is the "burbet," and is being advertised by the Bureau of Fisheries by illustrated cards on which is printed a picture of the fish and this legend: "The cod's cousin from the Great Lakes—practically no waste. Ready to cook. Recommended by the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

"The burbet," said Secretary Redfield in a statement tonight, "flourishes in the Great Lakes and is plentiful there. The fish is known in some localities as the 'eel pout' and 'eeling,' and 'ling' and 'cusk.' It is prepared for use by skinning, instead of scaling. It has few bones, and the flesh is firm, white, flaky and of good flavor. It ships well. A bulletin for free distribution giving information regarding the fish, and recipes for preparing it, contributed by Mrs. Burleson and Mrs. Redfield, has been issued by the bureau."

FROM WIRE TO A PRESIDENCY

J. Frank Howell, Once Telegrapher, Heads Consolidated Exchange.

The election on Saturday of J. Frank Howell as President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange was announced yesterday. Mr. Howell, who went to the Exchange years ago as an arbitrage telegrapher, had been for twenty years a member of the "Little Board," and one of the Governors of the Exchange.

He was born in Kentucky, and his first work was that of a telegrapher at Morrisonville, Ill. Later he became a dispatcher for the Chesapeake, after which he worked in many cities in the country. The wanderlust left him after he went to work for the Exchange, and he made rapid progress there.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; W. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. good; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. J. Estabrook, books; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. F. Watson, hosiery; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, laces; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. V. Williams, hair goods; 113 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Mr. O'Leary, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. B. Shoninger, stationery, leather goods; S. M. Kyser, jewelry, leather goods, stationery; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; 1,107 B'way.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, dry goods; Mrs. C. R. Reed, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 116 W. 32d.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. Marks, ladies' wear; 118 W. 32d.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; L. Elspach, cloaks, suits, dresses, shirtwaists; 110 Worth St.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Co.; G. Mueller, flannels, blankets, jobs; 43 Leonard.
LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Schmitt, Klopfer Co.; H. C. Schmitt, coats, suits, waists, general merchandise; 470 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Paris-Walker; R. M. Walker, mdse. mgr.; H. Conrad, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d.
MONTREAL—Hamilton Co.; W. J. Sullivan, waists, corsets, under muslins, house dresses; Martinique.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; L. E. Masson, dress, white goods; 15 E. 26th; Flanders.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Friedman, dress goods, silks, cloaks; 123 E. 24th.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; W. H. McCollom, linens; 1,150 B'way; Gregorian.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; A. Cameron, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—R. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; E. Kaufman, domestics; 470 4th Av.; Brozell.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, Cloaks, suits, dresses, furs; 377 B'way.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; W. C. Everett, books, stationery; 230 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION.

Gentleman, Doctor of Philosophy, would engage as Tutor. L 96 Times.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN 15020, all colors, or similar, immediate or future delivery. Greeley 4379.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, Columbia and others, plushes; will pay spot cash. G 121 Times.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall; open for popular priced, better made; will look at samples Monday and Tuesday. Room 514, Marbridge Building, entrance on 35th St.

COATS.—Will place stock orders on snappy plush, velour and broadcloth. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall coats; call afternoons only. 127 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth and pile fabric coats. 7th floor, 7 West 18th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' and juniors' coats. 40 West 27th, 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth and pile fabric coats. Kelly, 48 West 35th.

COATS.—Placing orders ladies', misses' Fall coats. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. 11 East 31st, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job, at sacrifice prices. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats. 29 West 35th, 11th floor.

COATS.—File fabrics. Moskin Brothers; looking all week. 140 5th Av.

COATS.—Looking all week. Top floor, 12 West 21st St.

CONTRACTOR, with 24-44x18 machines, wants either flags or any other needle work. W 539 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY.—Wanted, 9,000 and 613 white corduroy. L 150 Times.

CUTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for quantity; enclose samples. W 358 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors on better grade dresses; satins, serges and charmeuse; show samples; quantity orders placed. Underseeling Waist Co., 118 W. 22d St.

DRESSES.—Open for graduation and silk dresses of the better kind; spot cash. Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at serge dresses, of the better kind, from 3 to 5, 145 W. 30th, 11th floor.

GEORGETTES.—Open to buy 1,000 pieces in the raw; state construction; cash proposition. X 251 Times Annex.

LININGS.—Open to buy quantity, quilted linings, for cash; any shades. Phone Greeley 6172.

PLUSHES.—Open for all grades, please phone Chelsea 9865.

PLUSH.—Salts, H. & H. Baffin, seal, Spring velours. Farr, 3883.

POPLINS AND SERGES, (American.)—Wanted, to buy for cash a few pieces of American poplin and serge, Nos. 90610 and 6936, navy and Copen. only. Write, stating price and discount. X 247 Times Annex.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders, call with samples. 17 Madison Av., 6th floor.

SUITS, COATS.—Better grade, jobber look at samples. 29 W. 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS.—Open for large quantity of Spring suits. 28 West 27th, 7th floor.

WAISTS.—Open for 5,000 dozen waists, from $2.25 to $2.75 per dozen. W. and H. Walker, 116 West 29th.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS.—Black Amoskeag, 4002, 6122, 7614; Whitman's 767 poplins; also three-quarter white chinchilla, 70c; fancy merc. plush; Blind & Hass fancy seal plush; quilted linings, colors. Greeley 4379.

BLACK BRAIDS, (500 gross yards;) soutache, (10,000 gross;) beads; chenille; cheap before removal. Senor-Wertheim, 118 W. 23d.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Gaberdines, Tricotines, Serges, Velvets, and Peau de Cygne for sale; retiring from business; also machinery and fixtures. Oppenheim & Goldstein, Inc., 19 West 34th St.

BUTTONS.—Agate, bone, horn buttons, machine sewing; immediate delivery. Schlansky, 8 Elizabeth St.

COATS, SUITS.—Sacrifice 75 suits, $5; 50 coats, $4; poplins, velours, Palm Beaches, Original Coat Co., 13 East 30th.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out at sacrifice; best styles in cloths and silks. M. E. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out, serges, Ferret twills, poplins, velours, 50 all wool cloth coats; $2. Plager, 48 West 27th.

COATS, Suits to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS AND SUITS.—In all shades and wanted fabrics; priced for quick action. J. P. Slater, 22 W. 32d.

COATS.—Samples of silk jersey coats (Kaisers) to close out. 32 East 31st St., 10th floor.

COATS.—Samples of silk coats, to close out. 32 East 31st St., 10th floor.

COTTON GOODS.—Gingham and fancy, to close out, under market price. Call 9 West 24th, 12th floor.

COTTON GOODS for sale. Madison Square 9250.

DRESSES, wash, to close out; 5,000 on hand at $2.75, formerly sold for $3.75. Standard Dress, 11 East 31st.

DRESSES, wash, to close out; 5,000 on hand at $2, formerly sold for $3.75. Standard Dress, 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Silk, cotton, graduation dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

FLAGS OR LIGHT WORK.—Manufacturer, with plant of 60 machines, open for contracts on flags or light work; responsible concern. G 162 Times.

FLAGS.—Do you want flags or flag materials at reduced prices? Wholesale only. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d. Converters.

FLAGS.—American, French, and British, large sizes; cotton buntings, stitched flags. Plattsburg Flag Co., 48 West 36th St.

FLAGS.—3x5 ft. standard flags with sewed-in fields for immediate delivery; dollar sellers. Peerless Mfg. Co., 552 Broadway.

FLAGS.—Manufacturer with plant open for contracts. Box G 161 Times.

LACES.—Splendid assortment of imported laces, sacrifice. Wollner-Wronker, 39 West 36th.

MIDDIES.—To close out; best styles. Apply Princeton Mfg. Co., 22 West 21st St.

PLUSHES AND SERGES for immediate delivery. 9466 Farragut.

POPLINS.—Four sample pieces sport poplins, desirable, cheap. Mayflower Mills, Mad. Sq. 9380.

RIFLES.—Practice military rifles; U. S. regulation size, weight. Wilder, 539 Broadway.

SERGES.—VSL 54 in., 175 pieces, all colors; MDSL 48 in., 150 pieces, all colors; 50 pieces Brightwood French serge, No. 4652, in black and navy. G 163 Times.

SERGES.—Botany, 11-433 Juilliards, 54-249, and Pacific W. F. X.; all colors. Farragut 3816.

SILK DRESSES.—1,000 to close out at a sacrifice; latest models. Ritz Costume Co., 16-20 West 32d.

SKIRTS.—Bargains, mercerized sateen gold and black, sensibly made. Phone Franklin 1358.

SKIRTS.—Quick sellers, black and gold sateen, well styled. Phone Franklin 1358.

SKIRTS.—Sport and wash Gabardines and P. K.'s; great bargains. Spring 4127.

SUITS.—Taffetas and jerseys, better grade; also cloth coats; close out cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Silks and cloths, close out. Munch & Bro., 138 West 27th.

SUITS.—Better kind, mostly navy; black, closing out. B. Lasker, 122 W. 29th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Must close out, sacrifice prices. D. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except probably showers Mon. night or Tues. in s.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; n. and n. e. winds.

Ky. and Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; little change in temperature.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable Tues.

Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; gentle to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable Tues.

La., Ark., Okla., and E. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

W. Tex.—Unsettled in n. Mon. and Tues.; fair in s.

Ill., Mo., Wis., and Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Minn. and N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues., with mild temperature.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer in s. w. Mon.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer in w. Mon.

Kan.—Cloudy Mon., probably unsettled in extreme e.; Tues. fair and warmer.

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and New England Points

Fall River Line

Steamers

COMMONWEALTH & PROVIDENCE

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston, 8:27 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6 P. M. Due New York 7 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 and 1180 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Co.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS MAY 18th

From New York; May 19 from Albany.

Service daily except Sunday to Albany and way landings. Leave Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M., W. 42d St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:20 A. M. Yonkers 9:45 A. M.

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Desbrosses St. Pier, New York

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $3.05

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.00

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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS. $1 TO $3.

Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 32, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9490.

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Peoples Line for Albany, Citizens Line for Troy, leave Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. daily. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000. HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

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On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday leave ft. Christopher St., 6 P. M. for Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Tel. Spring 1087.

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Cotton Bunting,

American and Foreign,

for immediate delivery

Wheelwright Falk Walker Co.

12 East 22nd St.

FLAGS

12x18 in. on 36-inch staff, gilt spear, $9.00 gross; same on 30-inch staff, $8.75 gross; also 25x40 in., $6.00 doz.; 35x60 in., $7.50 doz.; 3x5 ft., $10.00 doz.; 4x6 ft., $16.50 doz. Finished with duck ends and grommets. File orders early if you want prompt deliveries.

U. S. FLAG COMPANY.

150 West 17th St. Phone Chelsea 608.

VERY REASONABLE FIGURES FOR OFFICE & SHOW ROOM PARTITIONS

H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. "Spring" 8260.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 to $4.50 Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas. IPP & KWINT 118 WEST 22D STREET. All Latest Models

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Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.

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Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price

Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 120 W. 27th St.

AB. & A. FRANKLIN,

Straight Line Dresses, $1 to $3.

151 West 26th Street.

Coats & Suits FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d.

Coats and Suits H. B. RUBIN 36-54 WEST 25th ST.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

Silk Dresses $6.75 15.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

SKIRTS WIENER BROS., 19 West 21st St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS. MAX FEIST, 52-54 W. 38TH ST.

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Beautiful Surroundings. Safe Retreat for Nervous Apprehensive Persons.

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A MIGHTY good doctor says to me once: "When it comes to curin' folks, Nature is the real M. D.—I'm only her assistant." That's the way I feel about curin' tobacco.

Velvet Joe

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She sees to it that Velvet's mellowness and aroma are not created by artificial methods, but by her very own. That is—

A complete *natural* curing for two years, during which time the tobacco remains, untouched, in its original wooden hogsheads. At the end of two years it is made into Velvet and is as smooth as its name implies.

Men have tried—and will try—to beat this method by quick curing or artificial processes, *but* Mother Nature's

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War Income Tax

We have prepared a chart showing how the proposed Income Tax Bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Congress affects incomes ranging from $3,000 to $3,000,000.

A copy of Mr. Kitchin's Report on the War Tax Bill and of the above chart will be sent upon request for Chart AG-117.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The most painful duty that ever devolves upon Congress is the finding of means for increasing the national revenue. As a nation we have grown up under the delusion that taxes which are not in sight, but which are paid indirectly, are not felt. The tariff has always been the result of compromises which sought ways to collect duties where they would be least obnoxious. The return of the Democratic Party to power four years ago was taken as an invitation to lower custom duties, which touched alike the rich and the poor, especially when the poor indulged in what are commonly called luxuries, and to substitute income taxes to be paid by the relatively small class known as the well-to-do. The sudden demand of the Administration for approximately $1,800,000,000 of additional revenue placed the Ways and Means Committee in an embarrassing position. Obviously, all of this vast sum could not be levied upon the individuals and corporations in the form of income taxes. It could not all be raised even by including much higher excise levies. It was necessary to resort to customs for a large sum, and the committee responded by ordering a horizontal increase of 10 per cent.

The patchwork blanket which has been superimposed on the existing scheme of taxation is evidently designed to be lifted off again, restoring taxes as they stand today, when the extraordinary expenditures come to an end. From the prospective increases the security markets shrank instinctively when the tentative plan was put forth last week. Granting that such a huge sum, greater than England raised when preparing for her first year of war, must be provided out of current revenues, it is evident that increases must be laid on to the limit of the endurance of many activities, personal and corporate. The danger is that the burden may prove too heavy for some, and may end the activity from which it is planned to collect the revenue. The bill as introduced is admittedly unscientific, crude, and in need of revision. This treatment will be accorded it in the Senate, where it is quite likely that an effort will be made to eliminate some of the worst features, even though striking them from the bill lower the estimated receipts by several hundred million dollars. In banking circles objection is made principally against the retroactive income tax payment, for which little can be said in extenuation; to the great increase in the excess profits tax, which is held to endanger some forms of business, and to the tremendous increase in the supertaxes to be collected on large incomes. Investment dealers argue that if the Government wants to take as high as 46 per cent. of big individual incomes, it must not expect the possessors to subscribe to Government bonds, except to the point that they can profitably enjoy the exemption of the bonds from taxation. The immediate effect of the proposed increases in taxation was severe liquidation of taxable bonds and in stocks. Some of the bond issues which suffered particularly by the selling last week lost from 3 to 11 points. The decline in stocks was but partly made up by a rally at the end of the week.

The gold import movement, which many people had supposed ended with the assumption by the United States of its rôle as banker to the Allies, was resumed unexpectedly in the middle of last week and resulted in a receipt of $48,000,000 in three consignments. Receipts for this gold, at once deposited in the banks, greatly enlarged their loaning ability. The Governor of the Bank of England, who is here with the British Commission, has frankly explained his country's position on this matter. He announced that he had fought for a continuation in power of the Committee on Foreign Exchange at London, and had favored the shipment of further amounts of gold here with a view to keeping money easy at this centre, in which Great Britain is such a heavy borrower. The rise in money rates the week before last was apparently responsible for the order to Ottawa to release more gold to New York, and its immediate effect was a return to lower rates. The amounts which have been advanced to the Allies by this Government thus far fall much below their needs. At last reports the British Government had outstanding here bank loans approximating half a billion dollars, secured by collateral. Under such conditions, a strengthening in money rates may be counted upon automatically to induce further shipments of gold to New York.

Hysteria over the plight of the railroads has given way to calmer thinking without lessening in the public's mind the necessity for an early granting of substantial relief in the form of higher rates. It was hoped when the executives first appeared before the commission with their application that the nature of the emergency might influence the commission to grant temporary relief pending completion of the usual exhaustive study. The hope faded when it was announced that the commission would follow its usual procedure, but the case has been expedited by the commission as much as seemed consistent with its decision. The railroads opened their case last Monday and completed it on Friday. If the shippers are as expeditious when their turn comes with the resumption of the hearings, the commission may be able to reach a decision by July 1, the date set for the new schedules to take effect. Objectors to the increase are relying on the old argument that because the conspicuously prosperous roads do not need more revenue, it is not right to grant relief affecting all for the sake of the weaker lines. Against this the carriers argue that the increases asked for now do not mean a real addition to their income, but would only about offset the inroads made in the past year by higher wages and sweeping increases in the cost of fuel and other supplies.

Business is still feeling the momentum imparted by the vast buying demand opened up when the United States declared war. The distortion in trade movements worked by such a demand, which takes such articles as are needed for military organization without much regard for quality or price, while forcing contraction in the production and sale of other merchandise, is becoming more marked from day to day. There has already been evidenced the great economic changes which come when extravagance is checked by fear of the future. People everywhere have been less inclined to assume new obligations or to continue unnecessary expenditures. The cry of "business as usual" has been raised without affecting this tendency. As pointed out by a distinguished visitor last week, business as usual should not be taken to mean also extravagances as usual. If the contraction in the demand for unnecessary articles comes on gradually enough it will be possible for labor released in this way to be absorbed into other lines without any suffering.

The Government's big financing operation has lost much of its early glamour of patriotism, and has settled down into its real place as a tremendous task, to be accomplished by unselfish co-operation among banks, bond-selling organizations, industrial plants, stores, and individuals. Careless statements made in the first few days that oversubscription was then in sight, failure of the Treasury officials to decide matters of detail before asking for subscriptions, and the plan to take an unduly large share of the first year's expenditures by taxation have all operated against an early closing of the loan books. In the meantime, an organization which will reach into every home in the land is being perfected as an agency which not only will insure the sale of this offering, but which may be counted upon to make the second loan move along more smoothly.

LONDON MARKET REACTS.

Huge Daily War Bill Tends to Check Trading.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 13.—Business on the Stock Exchange was further contracted last week, and there was a reactionary tendency in prices. The Russian situation was the chief cause of dullness, but some influence also was exerted by the announcement of a New South Wales loan of £3,000,000 5 per cent. five to ten-year bonds, and by the disclosure that the recent scale of national expenditure is well above the budget estimate.

Favorable adjustments may occur later, but in the first thirty-five days of the fiscal year the national outgo averaged £7,450,000 a day, in contrast with the original forecast of £5,500,000 a day. Thus the new credit of £500,000,000 authorized by Parliament on Wednesday may be absorbed by Aug. 1, or at the rate of £6,400,000 a day. Advances to our allies have been heavy at £2,000,000 a day, but this rate should now be much reduced, owing to the obligations assumed by the American Government.

British Government securities were well maintained throughout the week, but other investment stocks relapsed and Russian Government, railway, and municipal bonds and mining shares gave ground daily. The French national loan declined to below 83. Losses occurred in a great majority of the prominent railway securities, with particular weakness in Grand Trunks in response to fears engendered by the report of the commission which recently investigated the Canadian railroads.

Trade returns for April show an increase in imports of £84,585,000, against an increase in March of £3,471,000 and of £8,900,000 in April last year. Exports show a decrease of £44,250,000, against a decrease of £17,392,000 in March and £623,000 in April last year. The excess of imports over exports last month was £40,296,000, against an excess of £20,433,000 in March and £30,774,000 in April a year ago.

BOURSE'S TONE IS DULL.

Russian Securities Are Depressed on Petrograd News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 13.—The Bourse was dull throughout the week, with few transactions of interest, the market apparently being disposed to await further developments in Russia before engaging in fresh business. The Russia group was depressed by the political news from Petrograd and closed weak. Realization sales were evident in several sections, the banks also losing ground. Coppers were quiet. The War Loan was firm at 87.60. There was a decline in Mexicans following the recent activity. Sterling exchange, 27.19½; New York, 5.70.

The increased activity of German submarines engrosses attention here. Reports that your scientsits are on the track of new and effective countermeasures are accepted as reassuring, and results are awaited with keen interest. A census has been ordered by the Government of the present occupations of males from 16 to 60 who are not already mobilized.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,309,895,453 francs; gold held abroad amounts to 1,948,706,126 francs. Advances on account of the war amount to 10,100,000,000 francs; advances to foreign nations to 2,360,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 12, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	2,900,867	68,400,987	Average price 50 stocks.	79.53	75.77	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	3,257,471	63,236,135	Same period a year ago.	87.01	84.81	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700..	ACME TEA	55	52	53	— 2
600..	Advance Rumely	15	12¾	14	— ¾
200..	Advance Rumely pf.	30	28¼	28¼	— 2¾
3,100..	Ajax Rubber	72½	67	69½	+ 2
5,000..	Alaska Gold Mines	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2,200..	Alaska Juneau	5⅞	4½	5⅛	— ⅛
2,700..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25	22¾	23⅞	— ⅝
1,000..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	82	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅝
1,725..	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92	90	91⅞	+ 1
10..	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
12,400..	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	89	91¾	+ ½
300..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	93½	91½	93½	— 4½
297..	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	179¾	179¾	179¾	— ½
14,100..	Am. Can	42¾	39½	41¼	— ¼
1,100..	Am. Can pf.	104¼	103	104	..
7,000..	Am. Car & Fdy.	65½	61⅞	65	+ 1
600..	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116¼	115½	116¼	+ ½
1,100..	Am. Cotton Oil	40¾	38½	40¾	+ ¾
500..	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97	92	92	— 4
6,200..	Am. Hide & Leather	12¾	11	11⅞	— ¾
4,000..	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	60½	55½	60	+ 3
3,000..	Am. Ice Securities	26	24⅛	25⅝	+ ⅝
7,300..	Am. Linseed	20⅞	19½	20½	+ ½
4,000..	Am. Linseed pf.	57½	55	57	..
13,200..	Am. Locomotive	67	63	66	+ ½
100..	Am. Locomotive pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¾
700..	Am. Malting	10½	9¾	10	..
1,800..	Am. Malting 1st pf.	59¾	57½	58¾	— ¾
22,200..	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	99¼	95	97⅞	+ ⅝
1,900..	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113¼	110½	*110½	— ⅝
1,014..	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	98¾	97¾	98½	+ ¼
100..	Am. Snuff pf., new	102	102	102	— 2½
2,600..	Am. Steel Foundries	60	56¼	58	..
3,200..	Am. Sugar Refining	111	107¾	111	+ 2
400..	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117½	117	117	— ⅞
84..	Am. Tel. & Cable	62	62	62	..
36,740..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123¼	116¼	118	— 4¾
600..	Do. sub. cfs. 2d paid.	71	66½	66½	— 4
1,300..	Am. Tobacco	105	189	195	..
200..	Am. Tobacco pf., new	103½	102	102	— 1
5,210..	Am. Woolen	49¾	45⅝	47⅝	..
900..	Am. Woolen pf.	97	95⅞	97	— ⅝
1,100..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	40	38	40	+ ½
1,400..	Am. Zinc L. & S.	30½	28	29½	— ½
700..	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	65⅞	63	63	— 3
53,700..	Anaconda Copper	79⅝	75⅝	77¾	+ ½
100..	Associated D. G. 2d pf.	38	38	38	— 2
600..	Associated Oil	58	57	57½	— 3½
17,005..	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100¾	98½	99½	— ½
2,200..	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98	97	97¼	— ½
400..	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	15	14⅞	15	— 1
900..	Atlantic Coast Line	109	108	109	— 1½
15,100..	Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	100¼	95	98¾	+ 1¾
300..	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	60	59½	60	— 2
16,510..	BALDWIN LOCO.	54⅝	50½	54	+ 2¼
300..	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100¼	99	99½	+ ½
23,100..	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅝	67⅞	69	— 3¾
910..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70½	69	69	— 1½
610..	Barrett Co.	107	105	106	— ½
300..	Do. pf. sub. rcs, f. p.	107¾	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅝
1,300..	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
300..	Bethlehem Steel	125	125	125	—10
101,700..	Do. Class B, tem. cfs.	122¾	116½	121¾	+ 3¾
200..	Do. preferred	129	129	129	..
11,700..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	60⅞	54	58	— 3
100..	Brown Shoe	70	70	70	..
1,000..	Burns Brothers	96¼	93¾	94	— 4¼
1,000..	Butte & Superior	42½	40¾	41¼	..
100..	Butterick Co.	16½	16½	16½	— 1
2,000..	CAL. PETROLEUM	18½	17½	17⅞	— ⅝
1,700..	California Petrol'm pf.	49	46	46	— 4
200..	Calumet & Arizona	79½	79	79½	+ ½
23,104..	Canadian Pacific	162	156⅛	158¾	+ 2½
100..	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	84	84	84	— 1½
33,900..	Central Leather Co.	85	80¾	83¾	+ ¼
450..	Central Leather Co. pf.	112	110	110	— 2
18..	Central & So. Am. Tel.	120	120	120	..
5,500..	Cerro de Pasco	54½	52⅞	54⅝	+ 1
1,000..	Chandler Motor	96	93	96	+ 2
8,925..	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅛	55	56	— 1¼
100..	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	6	6	6	— 1½
1,900..	Chi. Great Western	11	10	10⅞	— ⅛
4,400..	Chi. Great Western pf.	32⅞	29	30	— 3
41,210..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	78⅛	70	71⅞	— 4¾
2,693..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	114	111¼	112⅛	+ ⅝
5,896..	Chi. & Northwestern	110½	108¼	108⅞	— ⅛
100..	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— 5
7,775..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. cfs. of dep. 2d pf.	41⅞	38	39½	— 1⅝
4,700..	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	32	30	31	..
800..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf., w. i.	78	76	77	— 2¾
400..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf., w. i.	66	66	66	..
10,600..	Chile Copper	21⅞	20⅝	21½	+ ⅝
7,200..	Chino Copper	54	51¾	53	+ ⅝
300..	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St.L.	39	37	38	— 2
6,000..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47½	45	47¼	— 1¾
400..	Colorado Southern	24¼	22	23	— 2
100..	Col. Southern 1st pf.	50½	50½	50½	— 4½
8,800..	Columbia Gas & Elec.	40⅛	37	38¼	— 1½
300..	Computing Tab Rec'd'g	39⅞	38¾	38¾	— 1¼
17,600..	Consolidated Gas	57	55⅛	*55¼	— 5¼
600..	Consol. Gas, Balt.	113	109	113	— 1¼
100..	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	17	17	17	..
1,800..	Continental Can	93	90¾	91	— ¼
100..	Continental Can pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	— 1¼
500..	Continental Insurance	53	53	53	..
33,500..	Corn Products Ref.	24½	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
1,400..	Corn Products Ref. pf.	99¾	98	99	..
86,460..	Crucible Steel	65¾	59	65½	+ 5⅜
800..	Crucible Steel pf.	104	104	*104	— 2
29,200..	Cuba Cane Sugar	43⅛	41	42½	— 1¾
1,700..	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	91	88½	91	+ 1¼
700..	Cuban Am. Sugar pf.	101¾	99½	99½	— 2½
100..	DEERE & CO. pf.	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
21,100..	Del. & Hudson	114	106½	112⅞	+ 2⅝
20..	Del., Lack. & Western	215	215	215	..
1,150..	Den. & Rio Grande	11½	11	11	+ 1
1,200..	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	28	25	27	..
2,900..	Distillers Securities	14¾	12⅞	13⅞	+ 1
12,500..	Dome Mines	14	11	12	— 2½
600..	Driggs-Seabury	73	62½	63½	—11½
84,200..	ERIE	25⅝	22¼	23¼	— 1¼
6,700..	Erie 1st pf.	38½	35	35	— 2½
1,400..	Erie 2d pf.	30	27½	27½	— 2½
200..	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	11¼	11¼	11¼	— 1¾
400..	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	38	37½	37½	— 1½
100..	Fisher Body pf	90	90	90	— 2
700..	GASTON, W. & W.	32	30½	31	— 1⅛
200..	General Chemical pf.	112	112	112	..
9,830..	General Electric	159⅝	150⅞	152½	— 5½
28,100..	General Motors tem.cfs.	108¾	102	105½	+ 1
916..	Gen. Motors pf. tem.cfs	89¾	88	88	— 1¾
3,200..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	50	48¼	49	— ¼
300..	Granby Consol.	79	78	78	— 1
10,900..	Great Northern pf.	107¼	104⅝	104⅞	— 2½
18,500..	Do. cfs. for ore prop.	31⅝	29½	30⅝	..
900..	Greene-Cananea Cop.	45½	41	*41	+ ⅛
2,400..	Gulf States Steel	123	116	120	+ 3
800..	HARTMAN CORP.	63	61½	61½	— 3½
210..	Homestake Mining	115	115	115	—12½
2,400..	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	101⅝	100	100⅞	+ ⅞
17,700..	Inspiration Copper	55¾	53⅝	55	+ ⅞
6,400..	Interborough Consol.	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ½
7,600..	Interborough Con. pf.	55¾	52	53¼	— 2
100..	Internat. Agriculture	18	18	18	..
1,000..	Internat. Agricul. pf.	52	49	49	— 1¾
2,200..	Internat. Harv., N. J.	112	107½	109	— 2
200..	Internat. Harv., N.J. pf	118	117	117	+ 2
400..	Internat. Harv. Corp.	76½	75	75	— 1
100..	Internat. Harv. Corp.pf	103	103	*103	— 3¼
26,400..	Internat. Mer. Mar.	27⅞	25⅝	26¾	+ 1½
61,600..	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	79⅝	76⅝	78½	+ 1½
32,200..	Internat. Nickel	41¾	39⅞	41½	+ ⅞
9,100..	Internat. Paper	37⅞	33	37⅞	+ 3½
300..	Internat. Paper pf.	96	95	96	— 6½
1,500..	Do. cfs. of dep.	96¼	94	96¼	+ ¼
1,400..	JEWEL TEA	47½	45¼	46⅝	— 1½
200..	Jewel Tea pf.	105¼	104	105¼	— 3¾
3,500..	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	20¼	18⅝	19	— ¾
400..	Kan. City South. pf.	54	52⅞	52⅞	— 1⅛
300..	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	116	115	115	— 2
800..	Kelly Springfield Tire	50	48½	48½	+ ½
26,900..	Kennecott Copper	45⅝	43¼	44⅞	+ ⅝
84..	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	115	113	113½	..
11,300..	LACK. STEEL	84⅞	80¼	84⅞	+ 3
1,100..	Laclede Gas	96½	93	96½	— 3⅜
400..	Lake Erie & Western	16	15¼	16	— 1¼
1,700..	Lee Rubber & Tire	18½	17⅝	17⅝	..
18,400..	Lehigh Valley	61¾	57¼	60⅞	— ¾
900..	Long Island cfs. of dep.	41½	40	40	— 1
200..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
200..	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	116	116	116	— 2
3,479..	Louisville & Nashville	124	119¾	119¾	— 2¼
300..	MACKAY COS.	83	82	82	— 2½
877..	Mackay Cos. pf.	64½	64	64½	..
200..	Manhattan Elevated	121⅞	121¾	121¾	— 1¼
300..	Manhattan Shirt	70	69	70	— 1
100..	Mathieson Alkali	50	50	50	— 3½
10,600..	Maxwell Motors	53	47¾	50	+ 2½
600..	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	67	63½	65¾	+ 1¼
1,300..	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	32	30½	30¾	+ ¾
300..	May Dept. Stores	56	56	56	— 2⅞
23,420..	Mexican Petroleum	89¼	85	87½	+ 1
100..	Mexican Petroleum pf.	90	90	90	..
6,600..	Miami Copper	39⅝	38¼	39	+ ½
30..	Michigan Central	115	115	115	..
15,760..	Midvale Steel	57	54½	56¼	+ ¼
900..	Minn. & St. Louis, new	17	15¼	15½	— 2½
800..	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	105¼	103	103	— 2½
3,600..	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
800..	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	12	10	10	— 2
400..	Mo. Pacific	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅝
13,000..	Mo. Pacific tr. rects.	5⅝	4	5⅛	+ 1
12,400..	Mo. Pacific, w. i.	26	23⅞	25⅞	+ 1½
1,000..	Mo. Pacific pf., w. i.	55½	52	55½	+ 3⅝
2,000..	Montana Power	97	93½	93½	— 3½
100..	Morris & Essex	77	77	77	— 6½
1,700..	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	112½	105½	112½	+ 7½
200..	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	115½	115½	115½	+ 3½
1,000..	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78¾	75	75	— 3¾
100..	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	— 5¼
1,400..	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	30¾	29¼	29¼	— 2¼
200..	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	94½	90½	94½	— 1½
4,400..	Nat. Lead	54½	52¼	54⅜	— ⅝
1,300..	Nat. Lead pf.	108½	101	104½	— 4½
100..	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅞
4,000..	Nevada Con. Copper	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅞
800..	N. Y. Air Brake	135	132½	135	— 1
27,325..	N. Y. Central	90⅝	86	87½	— 1¼
100..	N. Y., Chi. & St.L.2d pf	50	50	50	..
8,285..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	39	36¾	37⅞	— ⅛
2,690..	N. Y., Ont. & Western	22¼	21	22	— ⅞
9,500..	Norfolk & Western	121	116½	119½	+ ½
200..	Norfolk & Western pf.	84	83	83	— 1½
1,000..	North American	64½	61	61	— 4⅞
21,000..	Northern Pacific	101⅝	99	99¼	— ⅝
100..	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	91½	91½	91½	+ 1½
45,524..	OHIO CITIES GAS	131	122⅞	128¼	— 1⅛
865..	Ohio Fuel Supply	47	46	46	— 3
1,100..	Ontario Mining	5¼	5¼	5⅜	— ⅝
2,900..	Owens Bottle Machine.	90½	89	89⅝	— 1¾
2,100..	PACIFIC MAIL	21¼	20¼	21	..
200..	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	26½	26½	26⅝	— 2⅛
100..	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¾
100..	Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf.	90	90	90	— 1
20,019..	Pennsylvania Railroad.	52½	51⅝	51⅞	+ ¼
13,600..	People's Gas, Chicago.	81	74	78	— 2½
2,400..	Pere Marquette	19⅛	18	18¼	+ ½
1,000..	Pere Marquette prior pf	57½	55½	55½	— 3½
4,000..	Philadelphia Co.	34¼	32⅝	33½	— ½
8,500..	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	43¾	40⅞	43½	+ 1⅛
100..	Pitts.Coal pf.cfs.of dep.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	— 1⅝
205..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	160	160	160	+ 6
200..	Pitts. Steel pf.	99½	99½	99½	..
10,800..	Pitts. & West Va.	24¼	22⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
3,640..	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	61	59½	61	+ 1¼
4,100..	Pressed Steel Car	73	70	72	— 1⅜
450..	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102¼	101	101	+ ¾
100..	Public Service, N. J.	120	120	120	— 3
7,363..	Pullman Co.	150	139	142¼	— 6¾
300..	QUICKSILVER	2	2	2	..
1,600..	RY. STEEL SPRING	47¾	45	47¾	+ 1½
210..	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	97	96⅞	97	— ⅝
20,000..	Ray Con. Copper	29½	28½	28⅞	+ ⅝
111,000..	Reading	90⅛	85⅞	86⅞	— 1¼
871..	Reading 1st pf.	41	40	40	— 1⅛
200..	Reading 2d pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	..
37,100..	Rep. Iron & Steel	80⅝	76	79⅞	+ 2
530..	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	101½	100¼	101½	..
2,200..	Royal Dutch tr. r.	60	59	59¾	— ¼
2,200..	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	17½	16	17½	+ 1½
100..	St. Louis Southwest'n.	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
500..	Saxon Motor	46¼	44	44	— 2½
1,300..	Seaboard Air Line	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅞
1,100..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	28¼	26	28	+ ¼
2,500..	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	172	165¼	167	— 3¼
1,300..	Shattuck-Arizona	26⅝	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
9,600..	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	59½	56⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
1,400..	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	49	46½	49	+ 3½
28,200..	Southern Pacific	92¼	88¾	90⅞	+ ⅛
100..	South Porto Rico Sugar	176	176	176	—11
42,800..	Southern Ry.	25¾	23	24⅛	— ½
2,125..	Southern Ry. pf.	55⅝	52½	52½	— 2¾
29,400..	Studebaker Co.	90⅞	85⅞	87½	+ 1¼
100..	Studebaker Co. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ 2¼
200..	Stutz Motor	42½	42	42	— 1
1,000..	Superior Steel	34¾	34¼	34¾	..
7,600..	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	16	15	15¾	— ⅛
17,500..	Texas Co.	209	199	203½	— 2
1,050..	Texas & Pacific	14¼	13¼	14	..
9,200..	Third Avenue	22	17½	19⅝	— 1⅝
6,300..	Tobacco Products	53	50⅝	52¼	+ ½
100..	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.t.r.	12	12	12	— 3
100..	Transue & W. Steel F.	42	42	42	..
1,700..	Twin City Rap. Transit	90	84⅝	84⅝	— 5⅝
400..	UNION BAG & P.	11	11	11	— ½
1,200..	Union Bag & P., new	82	79½	80	— 4½
63,900..	Union Pacific	134¾	128⅞	132¾	..
2,700..	Union Pacific pf.	79½	76¼	77¼	— 1⅝
1,600..	United Alloy Steel	42¼	41¼	41½	+ ½
4,000..	United Cigar Stores	98⅝	96¼	97	+ ⅞
500..	United Drug 1st pf.	74⅝	74½	74½	— ⅛
100..	United Drug 2d pf.	87	87	87	— 3
1,700..	United Fruit	134½	131¼	134	+ 1½
500..	United Rys. Investment	7¾	7	7	— 1
1,600..	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	19½	18¼	19½	+ 1¼
100..	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf.	54	54	54	— 1
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SHIP STEEL ORDERS GET FIRST PLACE

Mills Co-operate in Plans to Combat U-Boats—Deliveries Months Behind.

A LULL IN SHELLMAKING

Government Orders Filtering In, but Kept Secret—Pig Iron Rising Toward $50 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 13.—Shipbuilding will take first place in the call for finished steel. Mills are months behind in deliveries, and where the additional tonnage required is to come from is a mystery. A system of distribution of tonnage will be practiced. This will not augment the tonnage required for shipbuilding. Plate mills have a limited capacity, which has been contracted for more than one year ahead. It will take at least one year to increase the capacity of existing plate mills. The building of wooden vessels will increase demand for ship hardware, especially spikes.

Contracts have been accepted by American shipyards for almost as many vessels for foreign account as for American registry. Many of these are for neutral nations. Whether the Government will countenance the completion of these boats prior to the laying of keels for ships of American registry has not been settled. In the main, each concern is going about its affairs in its own way, as no definite regulation has been made by the Government.

Ship plate is held as high as 8 cents, and 10 cents has been offered for prompt delivery. Japanese agents are among active foreign buyers, and a corps of men is enlisted in attending to deliveries.

Considerable material for shipbuilding is tied up in Western Pennsylvania mills because of lack of freight facilities. Structural material for ships can be had more readily than plate because of the small amount of building going on.

Orders for munitions from the Government have begun filtering in. These are kept secret, however. The clamp is being tightened on publicity of Government orders. Numerous plants employed in manufacture of munitions for the Entente Allies have closed, and new orders are not coming in. It is presumed that the United States Government will take over the contracting of war material for its allies. The subject is being discussed by the Central Committee of Steel Manufacturers.

Foreign Governments will require a large number of shells in the Fall. Most of the steel will be rolled in this country and machined abroad. The United States Government has an understanding with steel producers that steel bars are to be sold at 2.50 cents. The quotation to private consumers is 3.50 to 4 cents, while a majority of the mills are asking 4.50 cents.

Farm implement makers are seeking to be put on the preferred list for the purpose of increasing production of farm machinery. Bar mills have increased the allotment of farm machinery plants, but the Government has not recognized the claims of the latter for preferment. Tin-plate makers have been thus favored and tin can plants are enabled to work to capacity.

Supplies of tin-plate bars are very scarce and are selling around $90 a ton and probably will be quoted at $100 ere long. Most of the sheet bar production is going to tin-plate mills. Steel billet sheet bars are selling at $5 to $10 a ton below the latter.

Production in all lines of iron and steel has been increased to a marked degree and will continue until warm weather sets in. The weather to date has aided by its coolness in large output. In spite of this every mill is behind in delivery from three to six months.

Pig iron has taken another advance and is nearing $50 a ton. Basic pig iron was increased $2 a ton during the week and sold at $44, valley. A sale of about 10,000 tons of basic to the Columbus Iron & Steel Company at $42 was instrumental in creating the higher price. The United Alloys Steel Company of Canton, Ohio, is credited with having purchased close to 40,000 tons of basic iron at $40 a ton, valley. The last sale of Bessemer, involving 3,000 tons, was made at $44 a ton.

Buying of Bessemer for export has been resumed, and one Eastern Ohio furnace is making a shipment of 30,000 tons of Bessemer abroad. Atlantic coast melters have been active buyers of pig iron. Malleable pig iron is becoming very scarce. Low phosphorus is selling at a premium. Southern iron has been selling freely in Northern markets and export demand is strong.

The United States Navy Department is in the market for 2,400 tons of 85 per cent. ferro-silicon.

SHIP ONLY CARLOAD LOTS.

Railroads Embargo Smaller Freight Consignments to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 13.—An embargo against the shipment of freight in less than carload quantities from any point in the United States will be put into effect by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tomorrow morning, and until the congestion is relieved this city will be shut off from receiving a large share of its supply of staple groceries, shoes, millinery, and general merchandise.

The placing of the embargo closes every avenue of trade through which freight in less than carload quantities may be received in Baltimore, as other railroads have taken similar action.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
WHEAT.						
May 7	2.83½	2.79	2.30	2.24½	1.94¼	1.89½
May 8	3.00	2.88	2.33¾	2.26	1.95	1.90¾
May 9	3.14	3.07	2.40¾	2.40	2.00½	2.00
May 10	3.15	3.08	2.48½	2.40½	2.03¼	2.02¼
May 11	3.25	3.17	2.55	2.47	2.20	2.08
May 12	..	..	2.75	2.46	2.46	2.14
W'k's re.	3.25	2.79	2.75	2.24½	2.46	1.89½

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
CORN.						
May 7	1.54	1.53	1.45¼	1.43⅝	1.37½	1.35⅝
May 8	1.57	1.54	1.45⅝	1.44	1.37½	1.36
May 9	1.60	1.58	1.49⅝	1.47	1.40	1.38¼
May 10	1.58½	1.57¼	1.48⅝	1.46¾	1.39½	1.37¼
May 11	1.59¾	1.57	1.49½	1.47	1.41¼	1.38⅝
May 12	1.62	1.57	1.56⅛	1.46¾	1.42¼	1.38
W'k's re.	1.62	1.53	1.56⅛	1.43⅝	1.42¼	1.35⅝

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
OATS.						
May 7	.69	67¼	64¼	63	55¼	54⅝
May 8	68⅞	67¼	64	63⅛	55	54½
May 9	69¼	69	65¾	64⅛	56⅛	55⅝
May 10	69¼	68⅞	65⅞	64½	56¼	55¼
May 11	71¾	70	67	65¾	57¼	56¼
May 12	73½	70	67½	65¼	58	55¾
Week's range	73½	67¼	67½	63	58	54⅝

Provisions.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
LARD.				
May 7	$22.25	$22.05	$22.37	$22.15
May 8	22.30	22.05	22.40	22.17
May 9	22.20	22.17	22.35	22.20
May 10	22.20	22.20	22.45	22.36
May 11	22.30	22.30	22.52	22.40
May 12	22.37	22.37	22.50	22.40
Week's range	22.37	22.05	22.52	22.15

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
RIBS.				
May 7	..	..	$20.62	$20.37
May 8	..	..	20.65	20.45
May 9	$20.45	$20.40	20.67	20.50
May 10	..	..	20.70	20.60
May 11	20.55	20.55	20.77	20.65
May 12	..	..	20.82	20.70
Week's range	20.55	20.40	20.82	20.37

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
PORK.				
May 7	..	..	$38.15	$37.77
May 8	..	..	38.15	37.92
May 9	..	..	38.30	38.15
May 10	..	..	38.85	38.30
May 11	..	..	39.07	38.90
May 12	..	..	39.10	38.87
Week's range	..	..	39.10	37.77

NEW YORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.
COTTON.						
May 7	19.70	19.50	19.60	19.34	19.35	19.34
May 8	19.58	19.48	19.56	19.34	19.31	19.31
May 9	19.53	19.35	19.52	19.14	19.33	19.16
May 10	19.62	19.37	19.84	19.35	19.59	19.30
May 11	19.75	19.53	19.98	19.44	..	..
May 12	19.85	19.75	19.87	19.61	19.42	19.42
W'k's re.	19.85	19.35	19.87	19.14	19.42	19.16

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
COTTON.						
May 7	18.81	18.53	18.79	18.79	18.86	18.58
May 8	18.77	18.32	..	..	18.84	18.58
May 9	18.70	18.36	..	..	18.79	18.45
May 10	18.73	18.58	..	..	18.80	18.65
May 11	18.98	18.64	..	..	19.05	18.73
May 12	19.21	18.93	..	..	19.28	19.06
W'k's re.	19.21	18.36	18.79	18.79	19.28	18.45

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 12, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$16,722,500	$411,179,800	Average price 40 bonds	84.34	83.63	89.48	83.63
Same period last year	22,239,500	397,974,450	Same period a year ago	87.05	86.55	87.35	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	77	77	77	4
Alaska G. M. cv.6s,A.	70	67½	67½	16
Alaska G. M. cv.6s,B.	67½	67½	67½	2
Albany & Susq. 3½s	80½	80½	80½	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s, reg	80¼	80¼	80¼	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100	99½	99½	11
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	101	100¼	100¼	3
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94½	94½	94½	5
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102½	102½	102½	5
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89½	88⅝	88½	82
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	95	95	95	1
Am. T. & T. coll. tr. 5s, trust ctfs	99¼	98⅝	98½	417
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	102	102	102	19
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98	98¼	4
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	88½	88	88	5
Ann Arbor 4s	65½	65	65	15
Armour & Co. 4½s	92	90½	91	46
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92¼	91	91	62
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	82	81½	82	3
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
A.,T. & S.F. cv.4s	90.100	99	99	5
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s	55.100	100	100	2
At. & Char. A. L. 4½s	90	90	90	10
A.& C.A.L.1st 5s,S.B.	99	99	99	2
At. Coast Line 4s	89	88⅝	88⅝	55
BALT. & O. pr.l.3½s	91¾	91½	91½	10
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	88	87½	87½	58
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	77
Balt. & Ohio, cv. 4½s	90	89	89	78
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	83¼	81⅞	81⅞	28
B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s	88⅝	87	87	24
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101¼	101	101	7
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	99¾	99	99¾	14
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	94	94	94	1
Braden Copper 6s	95	95	95	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99¼	98½	98⅝	59
B. R. T. gold 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	100	100	100	1
Bush. Ter. Bldgs. 5s	85½	85½	85½	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	97½	96	96½	9
Canada Sou. con. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	20
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97½	97½	97½	7
Central Leather 5s	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	46
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	112	111½	111½	2
Central Pac. gtd. 4s	86½	85½	86½	24
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	87	86⅝	86⅝	3
C. de Pasco con. 6s	112½	112½	112½	10
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	78⅞	78¼	78¼	48
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85	84⅝	85	5
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	87¼	84	85½	433
Chi. & Alton 3s	50½	50½	50½	3
Chi. & Alton 3½s	47	47	47	6
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89¾	89¾	21
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅝	95⅞	95⅞	362
C.,B.& Q.,Neb.ext.4s	96½	96½	96½	10
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	81	81	81	3
C. & E. I. ref. & imp. 4s	80½	80½	80½	5
Chi. & Gt. West. 4s	67¼	67¼	67¼	2
Chi. Gas L. & C.1st5s	99	99	99	2
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	87⅝	85	85½	73
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'25	92½	92	92¼	13
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Ser. B	75½	75½	75½	1
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s, 1934	87	86¾	86¾	21
C., M. & St. P. cv.5s	100½	99½	99½	75½
C., M. & St. P. cv.4½s	93¼	92	92	49½
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	103	103	103	2
C., M. & St. P., La. C. & Dav. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	90	80⅞	90	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, Sta.	90½	90½	90½	10
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80	80	80	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	9
C., R. I. & P. 6s	100	100	100	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	82¾	82¼	82¼	11
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts., stpd	68¼	68	68½	42
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71½	69½	69⅞	125
C., St. L. & Pitts. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	70	70	70	2
Chile Copper 7s	126	122	122	43
Chile Cop. 6s, rcts., part paid	100¼	100	100¼	40
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	93	93	93	2
Colorado Indus. 5s	79	78	79½	11
Colorado Midland 4s	7¾	7¾	7¾	3
Col. Midland 4s, t. r.	7	6¾	6¾	15
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	88	88	88	1
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	80	80	80	5
Con. Gas, conv. 6s	112	106	106½	263½
Consol. Coal, Md. 5s	91½	91½	91½	3
Corn Prod.Ref.5s	96½	96½	96½	8
Cub.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	100⅝	100½	100½	28
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99½	95	95	1
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	90	90	90	25
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	99½	99	99½	9
Den. & R. G. Con. 4s	76	74½	75	44
Den. & R.G. con.4½s	83	83	83	5
Den. & R. G. ref 5s	66	63¾	64	77
Det. Edison ref. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	100	100	100	5
Detroit United 4½s	82	80	80	19
Dist. Securities 5s	60½	60	60	19
Du Pont de Nem. Powder 4½s	104	104	104	8
ERIE con. 7s	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	60	60	60	1
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	57¾	56	56½	34
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	69½	69	69	12
Erie con. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Erie gen. 4s	63	60	60	27
Erie & Jersey 6s	105	105	105	5
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	93	90	93	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
GENESSEE RIV. 6s	105	105	105	15
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	100	100	100	1
Granby Con, cv. 6s	102	102	102	5
GranbyC.cv.6s, A,sta.	101½	101½	101½	5
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	94½	93	94½	11
Green Bay deb. B	11¾	11½	11½	20
HAVANA EL. 5s	90½	90½	90½	1
H. & T. C. 1st 5s	104	104	104	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	65½	62	62	41
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	15½	15¼	15¼	13
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1953	83	83	83	11
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 4s	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	8
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	87	86⅝	86⅝	7
Illinois Steel 4½s	89	88½	88½	9
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	100⅞	101	53
Int. Rapid Tran. 5s	93¾	92¼	93	215
Inter.-Met. 4½s	65	61½	62⅞	201
Inter.-Met. 4½s, reg.	63	63	63	5
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	95	94½	95	8
Int. Mer. M. s. f. 6s	93	92	92	34
Int. Paper 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	49	46	46½	23
K. C., FT. S. & M.6s	104	104	104	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	70¾	70¼	70½	12
Kansas City So. 5s	65	65	65	2
Kansas City So. 5s	87⅝	85	86	9
Kan. City Term. 4s	85	84½	84⅝	6
Kentucky Cent. 5s	81	81	81	8
K.Co.El.L.&F.p.m.5s	110	110	110	10
LACK. STEEL 5s,'23	100⅛	100½	100½	52
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	97	96	96½	21
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92⅝	91½	91½	7
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92¼	90½	91	99
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100⅛	100	100⅛	6
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	5
L.V. of N.Y. gtd. 4½s	99	99	99	7
Leh. Val. Con. 4½s	97½	96⅞	96⅞	19
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	99¾	99	99¼	29
Liggett & Myers 7s	121	118	121	82
Liggett & Myers 5s	99⅞	98½	98½	28
Long Island ref. 4s	86	86	86	1
Lorillard 7s	120	118	118¼	25
Lorillard 5s	98¼	97	97	8
Louis. C. & L. 4½s	98	98	98	1
Lou. & Nash. un. 4s	92¼	91	91¼	41
L. & N.,S.& N.5s	106.105	105	105	1
MANHAT. CON. 4s	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	4
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	86½	85⅞	85⅞	42
Met. T. & T. 5s	100	100	100	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s	106	106	106	7
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	84	84	84	2
Midv. Steel col. tr. 5s	93	92	92	74
M. S. & N. W. 4s	87½	87½	87½	2
N. & St.L.1st & ref.4s	50½	50	50½	4
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	90	89⅝	90	6
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	71¼	70	70	4
Mo., K. & T. s.f. 4½s	34	34	34	10
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103	103	103	1
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	52½	52½	52½	13
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, col. trust receipts	106¼	106¼	106¼	6
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, col. t. r., triple stamped	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	2
Mo. Pac. 5s,1917,guar. tr. rcts., triple stm.	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '26	93½	93½	93½	6
Mo. P. ref. 5s,'23,w.i.	96	96	96	5
do. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	60½	59¼	60¼	467
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	70	70	70	1
Montana Power 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	51
Mont. Tram. ref. 5s	89½	89½	89½	2
Mor. & Essex ref.3½s	84	84	84	5
NASH., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	103	101⅞	103	23
Nat. Rys. Mexico 4½s	30	30	30	2
National Tube 5s	100	100	100	11
N. O., T. & M.6s, S.A.	96	96	96	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	105½	103	104½	197½
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	87⅞	87½	87½	13
N. Y. C. con. 4s,S.A.	82½	82½	82½	2
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	40
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92	91⅝	91⅝	98
N. Y. C., M. C. c.3½s	74	74	74	5
N. Y. C., L. S. c.3½s	74	73¼	73¼	6
N. Y. C., B. & M. 4½s	92	90½	90½	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	99	98⅞	99	27
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	80⅝	80½	80⅝	5
N. Y. L. & W. c. 5s	100	100	100	4
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	100	99	99	21
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	61	59	59	8
N. Y. & N. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
N. Y., O. & W.ref.4s	74	74	74	10
N.Y. & Q. El. & P.5s	100	100	100	1
N. Y. Rys. Ref. 4s	62⅝	60	61	24
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	26½	24½	25	229
N. Y. State 4½s	79½	79½	79½	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	96¾	94¾	94¾	74
N. & W. con. 4s	92	92	92	10
Norf. & W. div. 4s	119½	118½	118½	10
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	5
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	117¼	117¼	117¼	5
Nor. Pacific 4s	89	88½	88½	13
Northern Pacific 3s	64⅞	63½	64½	32⅞
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	110	110	110	3
N. S. P. 1st & r. 5s	94½	94½	94½	12
ORE. R. R. & N.c.4s	88	88	88	1
Ore. Short Line 6s	105½	105½	105½	3
Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s	89	87½	88	33
PAC. G. & EL. 5s	89¼	87⅞	87⅞	16
Pac. Gas, Chi. ref. 5s	95¾	95	95½	13
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	97⅞	98¼	30
Penn. gtd. 4s	91	91	91	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	8
Penn. gtd. 3½s,Ser.B.	80	80	80	4
Penn. 4s, 1948	98	97⅞	97⅞	2
Penn. con. 4½s	103½	102¼	102¼	122
Penn. gen. 4½s	96½	96⅞	96⅞	2
Penn. gen. 4½s,tem.c.	96⅝	95¼	95¾	425
Peoria & East. inc.4s	20¼	20¼	20¼	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	90½	88	89	66
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	71¾	70	71¼	40½
Public Service 5s	88	87½	87½	11
RY.SEC.INV.CO.6s	98½	98½	98½	2
Reading gen. 4s	92⅝	91½	92	95
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	99¾	99¾	99¾	45
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	76½	76	76½	10
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	75	74	74	5
R. I. Ark. & L. 4½s	71	70	70	3
ST.L. I. MT.&S.gen.5s	98½	98½	98½	1
St.L.I.Mt.& S.unif.4s	77½	77½	77½	14
St.L.& S.F. R. & G.4s	73½	73½	73½	5
St.L.& S.F.Ry. gen.5s	100	100	100	3
St.L.& S.F.So. Div.5s	90	90	90	6
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 4s,A	63¾	62¾	63¾	230
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 5s,B	80	79¼	79¼	15½
St. L. & S. F. adj 6s	67½	66	67	17
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	49	48	48	42
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	75½	74	74	2
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	68	68	68	2
St. L. S. W. 2d inc.4s	63	63	63	2
St. L. S. W. 1st tr. 5s	65½	63½	63½	5
St. P. M. & M. 4½s	100	99¾	100	2
Mon. Cent. 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1
San. An. & A. P. 4s	63½	63	63	23
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	65	64½	64½	6
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	59½	55½	58½	18
So. Bell Tel. 5s	99	97⅞	97⅞	28
So. Car. & Ga.1st 5s	99¼	99	99¼	3
So. Pac. con. 4s	82⅝	81½	81½	143
So. Pacific conv. 5s	99¼	97	97½	257
So. Pacific ref. 4s	87¼	85⅝	85⅝	89½
So. Pacific col. 4s	82	81	81	10
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	98⅞	97½	97½	98
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	67⅞	66½	66½	84
Stand. G. & E. cv. 6s	101	100½	100½	3
Syracuse Light 5s	101	101	101	1
TENN. C. & I.gen.5s	101	101	101	7
Tenn. Cop. cv. 6s, Lp.	89½	88½	89½	57
Texas Co. cv. 6s	103	102¾	103	30
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	99	99	99	2
Texas & P. 2d inc. 5s	64	64	64	7
Third Av. ref. 4s	71	67	67½	15
Third Av. adj. 5s	47½	44½	44¾	179
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	56⅞	55	55	9
Tri City Ry. & L. 5s	98	97½

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SHIP STEEL ORDERS GET FIRST PLACE

Mills Co-operate in Plans to Combat U-Boats—Deliveries Months Behind.

A LULL IN SHELLMAKING

Government Orders Filtering In, but Kept Secret—Pig Iron Rising Toward $50 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 13.—Shipbuilding will take first place in the call for finished steel. Mills are months behind in deliveries, and where the additional tonnage required is to come from is a mystery. A system of distribution of tonnage will be practiced. This will not augment the tonnage required for shipbuilding. Plate mills have a limited capacity, which has been contracted for more than one year ahead. It will take at least one year to increase the capacity of existing plate mills. The building of wooden vessels will increase demand for ship hardware, especially spikes.

Contracts have been accepted by American shipyards for almost as many vessels for foreign account as for American registry. Many of these are for neutral nations. Whether the Government will countenance the completion of these boats prior to the laying of keels for ships of American registry has not been settled. In the main, each concern is going about its affairs in its own way, as no definite regulation has been made by the Government.

Ship plate is held as high as 8 cents, and 10 cents has been offered for prompt delivery. Japanese agents are among active foreign buyers, and a corps of men is enlisted in attending to deliveries. Considerable material for shipbuilding is tied up in Western Pennsylvania mills because of lack of freight facilities. Structural material for ships can be had more readily than plate because of the small amount of building going on.

Orders for munitions from the Government have begun filtering in. These are kept secret, however. The clamp is being tightened on publicity of Government orders. Numerous plants employed in manufacture of munitions for the Entente Allies have closed, and new orders are not coming in. It is presumed that the United States Government will take over the contracts for war material for its allies. The subject is being discussed by the Central Committee of Steel Manufacturers.

Foreign Governments will require a large number of shells in the Fall. Most of the steel will be rolled in this country and machined abroad. The United States Government has an understanding with steel producers that steel bars are to be sold at 2.50 cents. The quota-tion to private consumers is 3.50 to 4 cents, while a majority of the mills are asking 4.50 cents.

Agricultural implement makers are seeking to be put on the preferred list for purpose of increasing production of farm machinery. Bar mills have increased the allotment of farm machinery plants, but the Government has not recognized the claims of the latter for preferment. Tin-plate makers have been thus favored and tin can plants are enabled to work to capacity.

Sheet and tin-plate bars are very scarce and are selling around $90 a ton and probably will be quoted at $100 ere long. Most of the sheet bar production is going to tin-plate mills. Sheet bars are more readily obtainable than sheet bars and are selling at $5 to $10 a ton below the latter.

Production in all lines of iron and steel has been increased to a marked degree and will continue until warm weather sets in. The weather to date has aided by its coolness in large output. In spite of this every mill is behind in delivery from three to six months.

Pig iron has taken another advance and is nearing $50 a ton. Basic pig iron was increased $2 a ton during the week and sold at $44, valley. A sale of about 6,000 tons of basic to the Columbus Iron & Steel Company at $42 was instrumental in creating the higher price. The United Alloys Steel Company of Canton, Ohio, is credited with having purchased close to 40,000 tons of basic iron at $40 a ton, valley. The last sale of Bessemer, involving 3,000 tons, was made at $44 a ton.

Buying of Bessemer for export has been resumed, and one Eastern Ohio furnace is making a shipment of 30,000 tons of Bessemer abroad. Atlantic coast melters have been active buyers of pig iron. Malleable pig iron is becoming very scarce. Low phosphorus is selling at a premium. Southern iron has been selling freely in Northern markets and export demand is strong.

The United States Navy Department is in the market for 2,400 tons of 85 per cent. ferro-silicon.

SHIP ONLY CARLOAD LOTS.

Railroads Embargo Smaller Freight Consignments to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 13.—An embargo against the shipment of freight in less than carload quantities from any point in the United States will be put into effect by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tomorrow morning, and until the congestion is relieved this city will be shut off from receiving a large share of its supply of staple groceries, shoes, millinery, and general merchandise.

The placing of the embargo closes every avenue of trade through which freight in less than carload quantities may be received in Baltimore, as other railroads have taken similar action.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
WHEAT.						
May 7	2.59½	2.79	2.30	2.24½	1.94¼	1.89⅝
May 8	3.14	2.86	2.33⅝	2.26	1.95	1.90⅝
May 9	3.14	3.07	2.40⅝	2.40	2.00⅝	2.00
May 10	3.15	3.08	2.48⅝	2.40½	2.08¼	2.02⅝
May 11	3.25	3.17	2.47½	2.39	2.05	2.00
May 12	..	..	2.75	2.46	2.46	2.14
W'k's re.	3.25	2.79	2.75	2.24½	2.46	1.89⅝
	May.		July.		Sept.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 7	1.51	1.53	1.45¼	1.43⅝	1.37⅛	1.35⅝
May 8	1.57	1.54	1.45⅝	1.44	1.37⅛	1.36
May 9	1.60	1.58	1.49⅝	1.47	1.40	1.38¼
May 10	1.58¼	1.57¼	1.48⅝	1.46¼	1.39⅛	1.37¼
May 11	1.59⅛	1.57	1.49⅛	1.47	1.41¼	1.38⅝
May 12	1.62	1.57	1.50⅛	1.46⅝	1.42¼	1.38
W'k's re.	1.62	1.53	1.56¼	1.43⅝	1.42¼	1.35⅝
	May.		July.		Sept.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 7	69	67¼	64¼	63	55¼	54⅝
May 8	68⅝	67¼	64	63¼	55	54⅝
May 9	69½	69	65⅝	64⅝	56¼	55⅝
May 10	69¼	68⅞	65⅝	64⅛	56¼	55¼
May 11	71⅛	70	67	65⅝	57¼	56¼
May 12	73⅝	72	67¼	65¼	58	55¼
Week's range	73⅝	67¼	67½	63	58	54⅝

Provisions.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
LARD.				
May 7	$22.25	$22.05	$22.37	$22.15
May 8	22.20	22.00	22.40	22.17
May 9	22.20	22.17	22.35	22.20
May 10	22.20	22.20	22.42	22.35
May 11	22.30	22.30	22.52	22.40
May 12	22.37	22.37	22.50	22.40
Week's range	22.37	22.00	22.52	22.15
	May.		July.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 7	..	..	$20.62	$20.37
May 8	..	..	20.65	20.45
May 9	$20.45	$20.40	20.67	20.50
May 10	..	..	20.70	20.60
May 11	20.55	20.55	20.77	20.65
May 12	..	..	20.82	20.70
Week's range	20.55	20.40	20.82	20.37
			July.	
PORK.			High.	Low.
May 7			$38.15	$37.77
May 8			38.15	37.92
May 9			38.30	38.15
May 10			38.85	38.30
May 11			39.07	39.00
May 12			39.10	38.87
Week's range			39.10	37.77

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Aug. High.	Low.
May 7	19.70	19.50	19.60	19.34	19.35	19.34
May 8	19.58	19.48	19.50	19.34	19.31	19.31
May 9	19.53	19.38	19.52	19.14	19.33	19.19
May 10	19.62	19.47	19.54	19.35	19.39	19.30
May 11	19.73	19.53	19.68	19.44	..	..
May 12	19.85	19.75	19.87	19.61	19.42	19.42
W'k's re.	19.85	19.35	19.87	19.14	19.42	19.16
	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 7	18.81	18.53	18.79	18.79	18.84	18.58
May 8	18.77	18.53	..	..	18.84	18.58
May 9	18.70	18.36	..	..	18.76	18.45
May 10	18.73	18.58	..	..	18.80	18.65
May 11	18.98	18.61	..	..	19.03	18.73
May 12	19.21	18.93	..	..	19.28	19.03
W'k's re.	19.21	18.36	18.79	18.79	19.28	18.45

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 12, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Total sales	$16,722,500	$411,179,800	Average price 40 bonds	84.34	83.63	89.48	83.63
Same period last year	22,239,500	397,974,450	Same period a year ago	87.05	86.55	87.35	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	77	77	77	4
Alaska G. M. cv.6s,A.	70	67½	67½	16
Alaska G. M. cv.6s,B.	67½	67½	67½	2
Albany & Susq. 3½s	80½	80½	80½	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s, reg	80¼	80¼	80¼	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100	99½	99½	11
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	101	100½	100½	20
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94½	94½	94½	5
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102½	102½	102½	5
Am. T. & T. coll. 4s	89½	88⅝	88½	32
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	95	95	95	1
Am. T. & T. coll. tr. 5s, trust ctfs	99¼	98⅝	98½	417
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	102	102	102	19
Am. Thread 4s	98¼	98	98¼	4
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	88½	88	88	5
Ann Arbor 4s	65½	65	65	15
Armour & Co. 4½s	92	90½	91	46
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92¼	91	91	62
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	82	81½	82	3
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
A.,T. & S.F. cv.4s'90	100	99	99	5
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s'55	100	100	100	2
At. & Char. A. L. 4½s	90	90	90	10
A. & C.A.L.1st 5s,S.B.	90	90	90	2
At. Coast Line 4s	89	88⅝	88⅝	55
BALT. & O. pr.l.3½s	91¾	91½	91½	10
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	88	87½	87½	58
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	98	97¾	97¾	77
Balt. & Ohio, cv. 4½s	90	89	89	78
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	83¼	81½	81½	23
B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s	88⅝	87	87	24
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101¼	101	101	7
Beth. Steel ref. 8s	99¾	99	99¾	14
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	94	94	94	1
Braden Copper 6s	95	95	95	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99¼	98½	98⅝	59
B. R. T. gold 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
B'klyn. Un. Gas 5s	100	100	100	1
Bush. Ter. Bldgs. 5s	85½	85½	85½	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	97⅞	96	96¼	9
Canada Sou. con. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	20
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97½	97½	97½	7
Central Leather 5s	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	46
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	112	111½	111½	3
Central Pac. gtd. 4s	86½	85½	86½	24
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	87	86⅝	86⅝	3
C. de Pasco con. 6s	112½	112½	112½	10
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	79⅛	78⅝	78⅞	48
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85	84⅞	85	5
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	87½	84	85½	433
Chi. & Alton 3s	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	3
Chi. & Alton 3½s	47	47	47	6
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	90	89¾	90¼	21
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅝	95⅞	95⅞	362
C.,B.& Q.,Neb.ext.4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	10
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	81	81	81	5
C. & E. I. ref. & imp. 4s	80½	80½	80½	5
Chi. & Gt. West. 4s	67¼	67¼	67¼	2
Chi. Gas L. & C.1st5s	99	99	99	2
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	87⅝	85	85¼	73
C., M. & St. P. 4s'25	92⅛	92	92¼	13
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Ser. B	75½	75½	75½	1
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s, 1934	87	86¼	86¼	21
C., M. & St. P. cv.5s	100¼	99½	99⅞	75½
C., M. & St. P. cv.4½s	93¼	92	92	49½
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	103	103	103	2
C., M. & St. P., La. C. & Day. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	90	89⅞	90	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, Sta.	90½	90½	90½	10
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80	80	80	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	93¼	93½	93¼	9
C., R. I. & P. 6s	100	100	100	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	82⅝	82¼	82¼	11
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts. stpd	68½	68	68½	42
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71½	69½	69⅞	125
C. St. L. & Pitts. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	70	70	70	2
Cole Coppers 7s	122	122	122	43
Chile Cop. 6s, rcts., part paid	100¼	100	100¼	40
Cl. F. & I. gen. 5s	93	93	93	2
Colorado Indus. 5s	79	78	79½	11
Colorado Midland 4s	7½	7½	7½	5
Col. Midland 4s, t. r.	7	6⅝	6⅝	15
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	88	88	88	1
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	80	80	80	5
Con. Gas, conv. 6s	112	106	106¼	263½
Consol. Coal. Md. 5s	91½	91½	91½	3
Corn Prod.Ref.5s,'34	96½	96½	96½	8
Cub.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	28
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99½	99	99	7
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	90	90	90	25
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	99½	99	99½	9
Den. & R. G. Con. 4s	76	74½	75	44
Den. & R.G. con.4½s	83	83	83	3
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	66	63¾	64	77
Det. Edison ref. 5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	100	100	100	5
Detroit United 4½s	82	80	80	19
Dist. Securities 5s	60¼	60	60	19
Du Pont de Nem. Powder 4½s	104	104	104	5
ERIE con. 7s	105½	105¼	105¼	3
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	60	60	60	1
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	57⅝	56	56½	34
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	69½	69	69	12
Erie con. 4s	59½	58¼	58¼	1
Erie, Penn. coll. 4s	88½	88½	88½	7
Erie gen. 4s	63	60	60	27
Erie & Jersey 6s	105	105	105	5
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	95	90	90	12
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
GENESSEE RIV. 6s	105	105	105	15
Gen. Elec. deb. 3s	100	100	100	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s	102	102	102	5
GranbyC.cv.6s, A,sta.	101½	101½	101½	5
Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s	94½	93	94½	11
Green Bay deb. B	11¾	11¼	11½	20
HAVANA EL. 5s	90½	90½	90½	1
H. & T. C. 1st 5s	104	104	104	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	64½	62	62	41
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	15½	15½	15	13
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1953	83	83	83	11
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 4s	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	6
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	87	86½	86½	7
Illinois Steel 4½s	89	88½	88½	9
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	101	101	53
Int. Rapid Tran. 5s	93⅝	92¼	93	215
Inter.-Met. 4½s	65	61½	62⅞	201
Inter.-Met. 4½s, reg.	63	63	63	5
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	95	94½	95	8
Int. Met. M. s. f. 6s	93	92	92	34
Int. Paper 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	49	46	46½	23
K. C., FT. S. & M.6s	104	104	104	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M.4s	70¼	69¾	70½	12
Kansas City So. 3s	65	65	65	2
Kansas City So. 5s	87⅞	85	86	9
Kan. City Term. 4s	85	84½	84¾	6
Kentucky Cent. 5s	81	81	81	8
K.Co.El.L&P.p.m.6s	110	110	110	10
LACK. STEEL 5s	100½	100½	100½	82
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	97	96	96¼	21
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92¾	91½	91⅞	7
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92¼	90½	91	99
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100¼	100	100¼	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	5
L.V.of N.Y. gtd. 4½s	99	99	99	7
Leh. Val. Con. 4½s	97½	96⅞	96⅞	19
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	99½	99	99¼	29
Liggett & Myers 7s	121	118	121	82
Liggett & Myers 5s	99⅞	98½	98½	28
Long Island ref. 4s	86	86	86	1
Lorillard 7s	120	118	118¼	25
Lorillard 5s	98¼	97	97	8
Louis. C. & L. 4½s	98	98	98	1
Lou. & Nash. un. 4s	92¼	91	91¼	41
L. & N.,S.& N.,N.5s	103	103	103	1
MANHAT. CON. 4s	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	2
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	86½	85⅞	85⅞	42
Met. T. & T. 5s	100	100	100	3
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C.	108	108	108	7
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	84	84	84	2
Midv. Steel col. tr. 5s	93	92	92	74
M. S. & N. W. 4s	87½	87½	87½	2
M. & St.L.1st & ref.4s	50½	50	50½	4
M.St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	90	89⅝	90	8
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	71¼	70	70	4
Mo., K. & T. ext. 4½s	34	34	34	10
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103	103	103	1
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	52⅝	52½	52½	13
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, col. trust receipts	106¼	106¼	106¼	6
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, col. t. r. triple stamped	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	2
Mo. Pac. 5s,1917,guar. tr. rcts., triple sta.	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '26	95½	95½	95½	6
Mo. P. ref. 5s,'23,w.i.	96	96	96	3
do. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	60¼	59¼	60¼	467
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	70	70	70	1
Montana Power 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	51
Mont. Tram. ref. 5s	89½	89½	89½	2
Mor. & Essex ref.3½s	84	84	84	5
NASH., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	103	101⅝	103	23
Nat. Rys. Mexico 4½s	50	50	50	2
National Tube 5s	100	100	100	11
N. O. T.& M.6s, S.A.	96	96	96	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102½	102½	102½	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	105¼	103	104½	197½
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	74	72½	73½	13
N. Y. C. con. 4s,S.A.	82½	82½	82½	7
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80⅞	80¼	80¼	40
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92	91¾	91¾	96
N. Y. C. L. S. 4s	74	74	74	5
N. Y. L. E. & W. 5s	74	73¼	73½	6
N. Y. C. R. R. 4½s	92	90½	90½	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	99	98⅞	99	27
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	5
N. Y. L. & W. v. c. 5s	100	100	100	1
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	110	99	99	21
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	61	59	59	8
N. Y. & N. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
N. Y. O. & W. ref.4s	74	74	74	10
N.Y. & Q. El. & P.5s	100	100	100	1
N. Y. Rys. Ref. 4s	62⅝	60	61	24
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	26¼	24⅞	25	229
N. Y. Rys. inc. 6s	70½	70½	70½	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	96¼	94¾	94¾	74
N. & W. con. 4s	92	92	92	10
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	119½	118½	118½	10
Norf. & W. div. 4s	87	86	86	34
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	5
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	117¼	117¼	117¼	5
Nor. pacific 4s	96	89	89¼	86½
Northern Pacific 3s	64¾	63½	64½	32½
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	110	110	110	3
N. S. P. 1st & r. 5s	94½	94⅝	94⅝	12
ORE. R. & NAV. 4s	88	88	88	1
Ore. Short Line 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s	89	87¾	88	33
PAC. G. & EL. 5s	89¼	87½	87½	16
Pac. Coast Coal 5s	95	95	95½	3
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¾	97⅞	98¼	39
Penn. gtd. 4s	91	91	91	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	8
Penn. gtd. 3½s,sta.	98¼	98¼	98¼	8
Penn. gen. 4½s	98⅞	97¾	97¾	2
Penn. gen. 4½s,sta.	102¼	102¼	102¼	122
Penn. gen. 4½s,cons.	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Penn. gen. 4½s,sta.,cons.	96¾	93¾	93¾	425
Peoria & East. inc.4s	20¾	20¾	20¾	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	90¼	88	88	66
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	71¼	70	71¼	40½
Public Service 5s	88	87½	87½	11
RY.ST.SP.,INT.-O.5s	98½	98½	98½	2
Reading gen. 4s	92⅝	91½	92	93
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '27	96¾	96¾	96¾	15
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	76½	76	75½	10
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	75	74	74	4
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	71	70	70	2
ST.L. I. MT.&S.gen.5s	98½	98½	98½	1
St.L.,I.Mt.& S.unif.4s	77½	77½	77½	14
St.L.& S.F. R. & G.4s	73½	73½	73½	5
t.L.& S.F.Ry. gen.5s	100	100	100	3
St.L.& S.F.So. Div.5s	90	90	90	6
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 4s,A	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	283
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 5s,B	80	79¼	79¼	13½
St. L. & S. F. adj 6s	67½	66	67	17
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	49	48	48	42
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	74¼	74	74	3
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	68	68	68	2
St. L. S. W. 2d inc.4s	63	63	63	2
St. L. & S. W. 1st tr. 5s	65½	65½	65½	5
St. P. M. & M. 4½s	100	99¾	100	2
St. P. M. & M. Mon. Cent. 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1
San. An. & A. P. 4s	63½	63	63	23
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	65	64½	64½	6
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	59½	55½	58½	18
So. Bell Tel. 5s	99	97⅞	97⅞	28
So. Car. & Ga.1st 5s	99¼	99	99¼	3
So. Pac. con. 4s	82⅝	81	81¼	143
So. Pacific conv. 5s	99¼	97	97½	257
So. Pacific ref. 4s	87¼	85¾	85¾	309½
So. Pacific col. 4s	82	81	81	10
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	98⅞	97½	97½	98
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	67⅞	66½	66½	84
Stand. G. & E. cv. 6s	101	100½	100½	3
Syracuse Light 5s	101	101	101	1
TENN. C. & I.gen.5s	101	101	101	7
Tenn. Cop. cv. 6s, f.p.	89½	88½	89½	57
Texas Co. cv. 6s	103	102¾	103	30
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	99	99	99	2
Texas & P. 24 inc. 5s	64	64	64	7
Third Av. ref. 4s	71	67	67½	15
Third Av. adj. 5s	47½	44½	44¼	179
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	56⅞	55	55	9
Tri City Ry. & L. 5s	98	97½	98	2
UNION BAG & PAPER 5s, sta.	88½	88½	88½	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	95	94⅝	95	63
Union Pac. ref. 4s	89	88¼	88¼	38
Union Pac. con. 4s	90¼	89½	89½	69
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	37	36	36	31
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, union trust rects.	37	37	37	2
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, eq. tr. ctfs.	37	37	37	1
U. S. S. Rc. & M. 6s	103⅝

Wanted

American Arch
American Steel Foundries 4s
American Vanadium
Clyde Steamship 5s
Electric Properties Corp. Com.
Gray & Davis Com.
International Silver 6s
New York Motion Picture
Pettibone-Mulliken Stocks
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stks. & Bds.
Semet Solvay
Utah Gas & Coke 5s, 1936

For Sale

Bronze Metal Com.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. C. & Pfd.
Detroit Edison Refunding 5s, 1940
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Mallory Steamship 5s
Mohawk Valley
National Motor Car
N. Y. State Railways Com. & Pfd.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
Santa Cecilia Sugar 6s, 1925
Standard Coupler Pfd.

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Childs (Rest.)
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
Empire Steel & Iron
German Alliance Insurance
Great Northern Paper
Galena Signal Oil
Ingersoll-Rand
Kirby Lumber
National Fuel Gas
Penn Coal & Coke
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries
Penn Seaboard Steel
Rome Brass & Copper
Remington Typewriter
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Standard Oil of California
Winchester Repeating Arms

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Cities Service
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CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
10 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Wm. B. Nash
25 BROAD ST. Tel. 3015-6-7 Broad
SPECIALIST IN
L. V. Coal Sales

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‖Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.	Quotation May 12, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	..
Anan. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Dec.	95	100
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, 32	..	June & Dec.	78	83
Ariz. Power 1st, 33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	93½	96
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93½
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	98	100
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	89	91
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Buf. Ry cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	102	103
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. 1 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	91	91½
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102½	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	88	93
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	102	103
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '58	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93
Charleston Con. Ry., G. & E., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	96
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	101	102
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	100½	103
Cleve Elec. Ill. 1st, '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	101½
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr.,'21	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	90	95
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	..
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Cons. H. & L.Ig., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	97	100½
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	97	100½
Cons. Gas. (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	102	106
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	90	95
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	89	90½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Cons. P. of N. J. 1st, '58	5	June & Dec.	101	102½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '68	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102	103
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	98½	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. L. & P. 1st '59	5	June & Dec.	95	100
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	88
Do con., '26	6	Mar. & Sep.	87	92
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	96
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	92
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	87	92
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	101	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '52	5	Jan. & July	..	80
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	82	84
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	100¼	101¼
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	57¼	58
J. & Bat. C. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	96	98½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. 5s, Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	74½	75¾
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	89	95
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '58	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	104
Lock. & Cin. R. 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99½	100½
Louis. Light, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	97	100
Louisville Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	101	103
Mad. River Pr. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Met. Ry. (O.C.) 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	102	104
Middle West Util., '29	6	Jan. & July	97	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan & July	71	73
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '29	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st im.,'48	5	Jan. & July	98	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	104	105
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	104	105½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	76	77
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	74	78
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	104½	105¼
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	84	86
Norf. Ry & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	98	99
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	82	88
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	96½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	88	92
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	90½	92½
Ontum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '23	5	June & Dec.	101	102½
Do cons. '36	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	99½	100½
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	101
Roch. Ry. 2d, '33	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	80
St. Jos. (Mo.) L., H. & P. Pwr 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	95	99
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88½	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	92	96
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	95	97
So. Car. P. & L. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	99
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	90	93
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Sup. W., L. & P.1st,'31	4	May & Dec.	82	88
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	84	86½
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	97	100
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	82	82½
Un. L. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	86	91
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Util. & R. con.,'49	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	81
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65	65½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
United Util. conv., '48	6	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	90	93½
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	83	85
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	102¾	103½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	78	78¾
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	94	97

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	99¾	101
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July	102¼	103¼
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	95	98
Mouon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
Poe. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92¼	90
Wickwire Steel 1st	6	May & Nov.	100	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	.....	22	24
Do pf.	..	..	.....	78	80½
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	130	132
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	May 1, 17	49	50
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	May 1, 17	307	310
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	110	112
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	74	78
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	88	91
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	35	36
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	65	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	.....	2	9
Do 1st pf.	..	..	.....	78	80
Do participating pf.	..	..	.....	26	30
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	J. & D.	87	91
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	104¼	105½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	78½	79¼
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	..	72
Cities Service	*½	M	Apr 1, 17	276	278
Do pf.	½	M	Apr 1, 17	85	86
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	.....	45	50
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 16,17	25	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	97	103
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	.....	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	75	..
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	May 1, 17	51	54
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	74	75
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	72	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	59	63
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	85	90
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	100	101
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15,17	105	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 16	131	134
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	.....	11	12½
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	43	48
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	Q	Mar 15,17	73	77½
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	.....	87	91
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	.....	24½	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	95	97½
International Traction	1	Q	Mar 31,17	49	51
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	39	41
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	59	62
Kan. City Railways	..	..	.....	26	27¼
Do pf.	..	..	.....	59	62
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	97	100
Mich. State Telephone	$1.50	Q	Mar 31,17	84	88
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	68	70
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	71	73
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 17	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Apr 14,17	103	104
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	.....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	55	60
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,17	93	95
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	98½	99
Do opt. wts.	..	..	.....	10	13
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	52	56
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	80	85
Ontario Power	..	..	.....	59	61
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	57	58
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	80	89½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Apr 10,17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	90	95
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	c75	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	74
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Apr 14,17	30	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 14,17	64	66
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	87	89
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	106	108
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 16	126	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	.....	11¼	12¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	36	37
Sup. W., Lt. & Power.	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	75	..
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,17	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	6½	7
Do pf.	..	..	.....	25	50
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	92	94
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Apr 2, 17	42	46
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	73
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	Apr 14,17	27½	28½
United Utilities	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	94½	97½
Utah Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 17	98	101
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	May 1, 14	72	74
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	71	75
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 17	77½	80
Western Power	..	..	.....	83	85
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Apr 15,17	54	55
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Feb 15,17	24	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	87	93
Wisconsin Edison	¢3½	S	Dec 30,16	50	53

a—Payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15,17	300	303
American Chicle	..	Jan	20,16	50	55
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	74	75
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	93	95
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	98	100
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Apr 14,17	38½	39½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	87	89
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Mar 10,17	145	149
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	100	101½
Automatic Elec.	1	Q	May 1, 17	..	45
Babcock & Wilcox	1¾	Q	Apr 4, 17	120	121
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	88	91
Beatrice Creamery	2½	Q	May 10,17	225	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 10,17	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	104	105½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	101½	102¾
By Products Coke	8	A	.....	157	162
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 30,17	88	92
Casein Co. of America	..	..	.....	37	45
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 31,17	180	190
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	.....	56	58
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	.....	65	70
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	100	..
Childs	1½	Q	Mar 10,17	74	76
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	95	96
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Apr 15,17	98	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	103	105
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Apr 16,17	163	170
Du Pont de Nem. pf.	1¼	Q	May 1, 17	101	102
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Mar 1, 17	135	200
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	106	108
Great Western Sugar	..	..	.....	360	375
Do pf.	..	..	.....	115½	116½
Hercules Powder	4	Q	Mar 24,17	235	240
Holland-St. L. Sugar	3	Q	Apr 15,17	16	16¾
Do pf.	7	A	Mar,1917	9½	10
Holly Sugar	..	..	.....	42	44
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	100	102
International Salt	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	56	57
Int. Silver	..	..	.....	63	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 17	102	106
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28,17	72	73
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Mar 31,17	148	148⅞
Mich. Limestone & Ch.	..	..	.....	17	22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	20	22½
Michigan Sugar	..	Q	Mar 1, 17	96	98
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	97	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	May 1, 17	123	125
Mulford Co. (H. K.)	8	A	1916	61	66
Nat Candy	1½	..	Mar 14,17	22	23
Do 1st pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	102	104
Do 2d pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	86	90
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	96	98
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	May 10,17	305	..
Niles-Bement-Pond	5	Q	Mar 20,17	163	164
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20,17	110	115
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	57	59½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	84½	86
Prestolite	..	..	.....	129	133
Remington Typewriter	..	..	.....	14¼	14¾
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	75	77
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	47	49
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Mar 31,17	145	153
Do pf	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100	101½
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	83½	84½
Semet Solvay Co.	..	..	.....	267	272
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	130	135
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	227	233
St. L., R. M. & P.	½	..	Apr 10,17	28	32
St. L., R. M. & P. pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 31,17	68	72
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	37	40
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	.....	36	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 31,17	97	98
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	.....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	95	99

*And 11% extra. †Incl. 5% extra.
a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra.
d—Incl. 3% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock.
e—Payable in stock. g—Incl. 1% extra.
h—And also a stock dividend of 20%. k—Incl. 6¼% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	180	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 17	390	420
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	150	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	155	165
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	365	370
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	240	243
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 2, 17	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 17	380	392
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	190	195
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	480	485
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	214	220
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	430	..
Columbia	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 17	325	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	167	172
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 17	320	325
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	65	72
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 17	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 2, 17	4900	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	†10	Q	Apr 2, 17	1000	1010
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,17	181	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Feb 1, 17	136	142
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	375	..
Germania	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	475	495
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	220	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	310	325
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 2, 17	690	700
Harriman Nat.	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan 11,17	230	235
Imp.& T Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	510	520
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	220	225
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 2, 17	975	1000
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 17	315	325
Manhattan	2,050,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 17	325	..
M. & Ful.Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	250	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	May 8, 17	315	322
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	240	250
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	275	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	180	190
Mutual	200,000	$13	S	Jan 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 2, 17	215	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	†10	S	Jan 2, 17	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	500	500
N.Y. Prod.Ex	1,000,000	5	S	Apr 16,17	195	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 17	270	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Apr 2, 17	475	490
People's ($25)	300,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 17	225	..
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, ₁17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	395	415
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q

SAYS LATIN AMERICA COULD FEED ALLIES

John Barrett Sees Key to Food Problem in Potential Resources of our Neighbors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Pointing out that the twenty Pan American nations, other than the United States, exported last year the enormous quantity of foods valued at $774,000,000, John Barrett, director of the Pan American Union, said tonight that the countries of Central and South America "can decisively help, if not completely solve, the future food problem facing the United States and its European allies."

This is the conclusion that Mr. Barrett reaches in an advance statement issued tonight preliminary to a special report which he will soon submit to the Council of National Defense, based on data that he has been collecting for several months through the Pan American Union.

As proving the natural capacity of Latin America to supply food products and the dependence of the United States and its European allies upon them, it is pointed out that the twenty countries of Central and South America exported in 1916 to the United States and Europe foods valued at $774,00,000. Of this grand total there went to the United States $371,000,000, and to other countries, principally Great Britain and France, 403,000,000.

While these figures, large as they are, represent only a small part of the total food consumption of the United States and its European allies, they show, Mr. Barrett contends, that the Latin-American countries, with wise co-operation and co-ordination in conserving supplies and extending production, will be able to take care of and provide against that very deficit or shortage in the production of the United States and its allies which might be fatal in an ultimate crisis.

Mr. Barrett believes that no step should be neglected and immediate action should be taken by the United States in aiding the countries of Latin America to increase their food production and to develop their vast unused fertile areas. If necessary and desired, they should be supplied with the necessary capital, agricultural experts, and engineers to accomplish these ends. Their ready co-operation would seem to be assured, he says, because such aid and development would greatly benefit them and would appeal as much to the neutral countries as to those actually in the war.

As an illustration Mr. Barrett calls attention to the unrealized potentialities of banana production. In a few years the consumption in the United States of this fruit, almost the most nutritious that grows, has reached an annual total of over 30,000,000 bunches, valued at $11,000,000. Palatable and nutritious flour can be made from the fruit.

Of beef, Latin America exported in 1916 340,000 metric tons, valued at $104,000,000. This came largely from Argentina and Southern South America, and yet the numerous extensive plateaus and uplands of Central America and Northern South America can be utilized in raising immense herds of cattle. Of wheat, corn, and other grains Latin America exported a total of 6,000,000 metric tons, valued at $160,000,000; of sugar, 3,236,000 tons, valued at $271,000,000; of coffee, 18,000,000 bags, valued at $191,000,000; of chocolate or cocoa, 120,000 tons, valued at $35,000,000; of cocoanuts, $2,500,000; of pineapples, $1,000,000, and yet not one-fourth of the area suited for growing these products is today under cultivation. Again, there is the extraordinary advantage of every variety of season and climate on both sides of the equator to care for proper rotation and succession of products without diminution of supply.

Finally, the Director advises the appointment of a commission or committee of experts in Latin-American affairs to co-operate with the National Council in caring for this problem of food supply and other phases of Latin-American economic co-ordination with the United States in meeting war conditions.

BUILDING MATERIAL MARKET

No General Commandeering of Steel and Lumber Supplies Expected.

Reassurances to builders and realty interests, startled into a state of paralysis by rumor of a general commandeering of national steel and lumber supplies by the Government, are given in today's issue of the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Upon high authority the statement can be unqualifiedly made that no general commandeering of either steel or lumber plant capacities in the United States is to take place. The origin of the report had to do with the possible action this country could take should the present plans of the Shipping board prove to be ineffectual. The plan to take over all the steel plants of the country and all the lumber mills was only considered as a possibility arising from the most extreme sort of emergency.

Every steel and lumber manufacturer in the country worthy of the name is not only pledging his support to the proper authorities at Washington, but is actively and eagerly co-operating with the various departments in meeting national requirements. The steel manufacturers, especially those rolling large orders for the domestic trade, have given the Government every right of way through their plants, and the Government requirements only total between 5 and 10 per cent. of the country's steel rolling capacity. This represents a pushing back of domestic tonnage from three to five months and deals primarily with heavy tonnage for bridges and buildings secondarily and similar work.

A canvass made by The Dow Service Daily Building Reports of the various stores out of which supplies come to builders for moderate sized operations last week showed that there were fairly good stocks of steel on hand sufficient to take care of moderate sized building requirements for the balance of this year at least. On orders for large buildings, which have to be rolled on specification at the mills, delays ranging from eight to twenty months, depending upon tonnage and specification, may be expected, although new steel capacity is being rushed to relieve this pressure. This delay includes estimates for structural steel business now pending or being figured and also includes the setting back of orders approximately five months due to the Government requirements prior place in the mills.

The threatened engrossment of 1,500,000,000 feet of shipbuilding lumber is not a serious factor, because it does not affect general building lines to an extent making for general stagnation in construction. The lumber trade looks for some further reflection from this demand so far as prices are concerned, but no increased orders for terra cotta fireproofing material and other lumber substitutes are expected to further stimulate the tendency to proceed with small building operations running as high as six stories.

This dispositION is further encouraged by the fact that common brick prices are remaining steady at $10 wholesale and that basic materials, like sand, gravel, glass, asphaltum, plaster, metal lathing, expanded and wire lath, Portland cement, roofing materials, and front brick, continue to remain steady at or near present levels. There is also noted a considerable tendency to concentrate on building alterations.

Careful daily surveys of the suburban districts show that the big building movement of the hour is outside of New York City, where steel and metals constitute an important factor in construction. In cities like Newark, Paterson, Passaic, Elizabeth, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, and territories in Westchester and Orange Counties and Long Island there is a volume of new construction comparatively far in advance of that of New York City.

One important building material supply house holds the view that the suburban building movement and the increasing alteration work going on in the city will be sufficient to keep this market practically normal far into the Winter. Another important building material manufacturer, representing one of the largest industries in the building material line, which called in its salesmen three weeks ago, because it did not care for any new business, is sending them out again today covering the suburban fields in the vicinity of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. This particular company has assurances that it is the dispos tion of the Government not to check industry by stifling demand, but to keep the materials going and to encourage realty interests to improve their property to help the national building industry to meet its share in the financing of the great war.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Murray<Tug Sullivan.
Lynch<US.
Neptun<same.
Trial calendar:
Orvig<N Y & Bermudez Co.
Unit Sandy Hk Pilots Assn<SS Marphioneal

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Chicago Film Exch<Motion Pic Pat Co.
Truesdale<Gen Film.
Miles Bros<Motion Picture Patents Co.
Standard Film Exch<same.
George Melies Co<same.
Cline<same.
Colorado Film Exch<same.
Schiller<same.
Sampliner<same.
Wilde<Kohn.
Same<Rosenbaum.
Quattrocchi<Cadillac Hotel Co.
Empire Mfg Co<Fraad Talking Mach Co.
Same<Odessa Cabinet.
Burnett<Du Pont Pow
Ranger<Hodges Fiber Carpet Co.
Austin<Booth SS Co.
Petersen<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Leon<Am Sugar Ref.
Lederer<Kessler.
Reilly<Penn RR (2.)
Grant<Int R T Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Clinchfield Nav Co<Moore Timber Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Robert E B Hall,
Max Verschleiser,
Armand D Kallaz,
George Gaydoul,
Charles E Garrabrant,
Dudley E Oatman,
Theodore B Hilton,
Warren D Benedict,
Joseph Finger,
R Germano,
Charles Wixon,
Charles T Hesser,
John F Huefner,
Reuben M Segall,
Arnold L Schmidt,
George Taylor,
B & M Beller,
Jacob J Pomerans,
Lesser Bros,
Bernstein & Laske,
Marcus Gutrz,
Samuel Goldsmith,
Harry Kleinman.
Under objections:
Herman Goldsholle,
Bernard Solomon,
Julius S Rosenthal,
Isidor Forman,
Louis Salzman,
Philip S Gill,
Benjamin Lechner.
Adjourned cases:
Bull S Burroughs,
Wm Kleine,
Frank J McNicol,
A J H & S D Levy.
Motions:
Morris & Pope,
Nathan Rabecca,
Anthony Schwoerer,
Solomon Chalawsky,
Aero Hat Co,
P Caram & Co,
Reuben M Segall,
F Cristiana & Co,
Earnest & Kling (2.)
Silberman, Chavis & Co.
Amelia Spier,
Reilly Maintenance Co,
Otto Gutzmann,
Samuel Goldberg,
Anton & Khoney,
Earnest & Kling (2.)
Levi M Rosenthal,
S Cottle & Co,
Hotel Hermitage Co,
Louis H Taft,
Ellis Resnick,
Samuel Kaufman,
Horn & Sachar (3.)
James Costy,
Max Meyersohn,
Hansen Bros (3.)
Hassett & Darragh,
Henry Samuels,
Emmet Queen,
S B C Holding Co,
Mayer Paget,
Irlet & Markewitz,
14th St Store,
M Meyersohn & Co,
Slavin Bros
Earnest & Kling,
Simon Gottlieb & Co,
Bernard Lowenstein,
R E Taylor Co (2.)
Aero Hat, Inc,
Templeton SS Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Admiralty:
Hudson Tow Boat Co<Barge Rebecca.
Smith<SS Satellite.
Bush Terminal Co<N Y Trap Rock Co 28.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy.
Flatbush Public Market, Inc.
Scully<P. Dougherty Co.
O'Brien Bros<Chelsea.
Jacobson<Delagoa.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Gaffey et al<St Paul F & Marine Ins Co.
People<Jackson.
Piaxley<Com'l Trav Mut Acc Asso of Am
Howard<Hoffeld.
Johnson<NY Central.
Flynn<Bradley Cont.
Burtnett<Erie RR Co.
Troy Auto Exch<Home Ins Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are completed. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Alt U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (Cobb) Planten<Nat'l Nassau Bank.
CNY<Gibboney.
De Mercade<Hecla Gown Co.
CNY<Acorn Web Mills, Inc.
Straschnow<Kadelburg
Davis<Davis Sulpher Ore Co.
Amer Snap Fastner Co<Nelson Tool Co.
Severn<Goodell.
Re Steiner.
Ament<Schubert Piano
Wilson<C Dorflinger & Sons.
Lackner<Jackson.
Holstein<Holstein.
Re Davis.
Silverberg Import Co<Samuel Hilder.
Mangini<Mangini.
United Distillers Co<Penna.
Germain<Halcomb.
Smith<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Carpentier<Carpentier.
Saelzer<Saelzer.
Jurcsak<Haggemayer.
Gressman<Gavey. (2.)
Naugyzich<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Dorfman<Dorfman.
Tenement House Dept<257 West 126th St.
Sacks<236 W 37th St.
Same<243 W 41st St.
Margone<Margone.
Cawley<Valley Stream Home & Home Co.
Stone<Town & County Estates.
Union Trust Co<Schwab<Schwab.
Schneider<Austin.
Donnison<Donnison.
Kaufman<Globe Indemnity Co.
Ash<United Toilet Goods Co.
Wrtell<I Schulman & Sons, Inc.
Heald<Marden Orth & Hastings Co.
Wrobel<Lehigh & Wilkes Coal Co.
Brown<D A Schulte, Inc.
Greenbaum<Amdur.
C Morriggia & Co, Inc<Casassa.
Franklin Sav Bank<Cahill.
Macy<I Oser.
Heller<Schulman.
Central Trust Co<Krause.
Lachman<Binns.
Manners<Triangle Film Co.
Ex rel Rosenthal<Autowear Mfg Co.
Seamans<Chelsea Exchange Bank.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
Scollon<Bell.
Re Kaflan.
N Y Trust Co<Krasner.
Lipps<Gallia Silk Mills.
Clark<Warner.
Crissman<Smith.
Rebhan<Rebhan.
Suarez<Crecco.
Roe<Inwood Land & Imp Co.
Crossan<Crossan.
Baron & Co<Tennessee Copper Co.
Tuska<Cantor.
Rakauska<Erie R R.
Otz<Brody.
Re Marcuson.
(Levine.)
Ash<United Toilet Goods Co.
Kaidy<Jakbour.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Asch<Asch.
Felder<Felder.
Waldman<Waldman.
Lagraca<Lagraca.
Re Hering Av.
Flammer<250 W 103d St Corp.
Re Hall.
Melady<Talbet.
Re Manor Av.
Meserve<Fisher.
Wallace<Wallace.
Metal<Metal.
Schettini<Schettini.
Weightman<Weightman.
Schnellenberger<Schnellenberger.
Cziamadia<Cziamadia.
Byene<Byenas.
Robbins<Robbins.
Tarafa<Tarafa.
Rohrer<Quinn.
Re Sutter, (200 Thompson St)
Friedman<Markowitz.
Cammack<Scott.
Union & N H Trust Co<Ketcham.
M Witmark & Sons<Hall-Berwin Corp.
Bleecker Exp & Trad<Chem Imp & Mfg.
Weil<Rosenberger.
US Steel Prod Co<Stalforth.
Kittanning Clay Fred Co<Fisher.
Re Pub Serv Com. (E 14th St, at E R.)
Farmers Ln & Tr<Bingham.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Seeman<Mischler.
Demurrers:
Tucker<Weeks.
Solomon<Kates.
Preferred causes:
Cox<Long.
CNY<Gerry.
Ten House Dept<226-228 W 108th St.
Kottek<Wachsman.
Geisenhainer<Gregory.
General calendar:
Case on—Milaw<Milaw
Case on—Kahn<Kahn.
Fincke<Life Pub Co.
Koesler<Edelstein.
White<Grannis.
Spitz<Katz.
Nissman<Nissman.
Leggiardo<Mut B Soc.
Lake<Lake.
Erste Cz<Kower Chevra<Erste Gal Dukler
Levering & G<NY Cent RR.
Le Cain<Resta.
Chautauqua Planing Mill Co<Lyke, (2.)
Albert<Albert.
Smith<Elliott.
Birnbaum<Birnbaum.
Quinlan<Carnegie Tr.
Frank<Epstein.
Radde<Radda.
Uher<Uher.
Greenberg<Talley.
Dekker<Kayan.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Heckscher<Bayliss.
Burns<Washington & Southern R'k. (2.)
Hasting Co.
Bodenstein<Oppenheim
Guild<Guild.
Fox<Gartenland.
Bodenstein<Oppenheim
Loyofsky<Third Av Ry.
Ebbett<Union Ry.
Hilson<Goldstein.
Waring<Union Ry.
Tannenbaum<same.
Message Photo Play Co.
A F T Co<Randolph Film Co.
Re People, (Phillips.)
Ascher<Ascher.
Jayne<Nat'l Automatic Typewriter Co
Barney & Smith Car W Bliss Co.
Brand<Brand.
Re Woolworth.
Empire City Sav B'k<Selder.
Western Dev Co<Harvey.
Re Hoffman.
Oppenheim<Levien.
Underhill<Rysbjan.
Skoog<Wilbert Garrison Co.
Re Gleskmap.
Re Bailey Stable Co.
Re Jackson.
Osgolva<Penn R R.
Mack<Wm Hughes & Co.
Hudson Nav Co<CNT.
Folcik<Lehigh Valley Coal Co. (2.)
Cox<same. (2.)
Hengerdinger<Winston Motor Co.
C T Silver, Inc<Chalmers Motor Co.
C Ryder<Trustees
Salko Snug Harbor.
Romero<Kennedy.
V Vivandou<Meyers.
Lanzner<Alijne.
Nevcort<Nova Const.
Meyers<McGoldrick.
First Nat'l B'k of Phila<Nat'l Park Bank.
Germania Life Ins Co<Pasinsky.
Reid<Straus.
Schneider<Greenberg.
Re Glenn.
Re Pantelimon.
Haas<Haas.
Re Shelby.
People<Ladson.
Re Birn.
Schom<Schom.
Ormond Realty Co<N Y Realty Owners.
Uttmark<Uttmark.
Bockmann<N Y Rys.
Black<same.
Dralsin<same.
Young<same.
Dragelov<same.
Murphy<Murphy.
Re Katman, (Greenberg.)
Wahrhaftig<New Geisha Waist House, Inc.
Raftery<World Film.
Down<Santamaria.
N Y Wet Wash Laundry<Donshuk.
Mildenberg<Fidelity & Deposit Co.
Lyons<Asphalt Const.
Greco<Natalo.
Luckenbach S S Co<CNY.
N Y Wet Wash Laundry<Mathias.
Bookbinder<Mirman.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Re Hall.
Melady<Talbet.
Re Manor Av.
Meserve<Fisher.
Wallace<Wallace.
Metal<Metal.
Schettini<Schettini.
Weightman<Weightman.
Schnellenberger<Schnellenberger.
Cziamadia<Cziamadia.
Byene<Byenas.
Robbins<Robbins.
Tarafa<Tarafa.
Rohrer<Quinn.
Re Sutter, (200 Thompson St)
Friedman<Markowitz.
Cammack<Scott.
Union & N H Trust Co<Ketcham.
M Witmark & Sons<Hall-Berwin Corp.
Bleecker Exp & Trad<Chem Imp & Mfg.
Weil<Rosenberger.
US Steel Prod Co<Stalforth.
Kittanning Clay Fred Co<Fisher.
Van Wagenen<Denny, (2.)
Gale Nat Rty<Jones.
At 2 P. M.:
Warbelt Pub Co<Day Pub Co.
Friedman Marble & Works<Whitcomb.
Betts<Barrett.
Levy<Goldberg.
Goshie<Goshie.
Carlisle<Rich.
Ford<Ford.
Clevenger<Marshall.
Devine<Kurtz.
Portman & Co<Book.
Hill<Hill.
NY Co Nat Bk<CNY.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Meagher<Powles.
Carley<Weidenfeld.
Solinger Bedding Supply<Itzkowitz.
Goldberg<Popular Pictures Corp.
Gallagher<Stamford.
Blum<Sheresheveky.
Schofield<Rouhelin.
Bridges<Kaiser.
Alexander<Beattie.
Empire Worsted Mills<Brody.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.
Inq.—Waters<NY Cons RR.
Inq—Beers<McNaught.
Gerry<Gleasman.
King<Gershofer.
Abelowitz<Nas E RR.
Cone<Int R T.
Janow<Frank.
Farrell<Neuspalmer.
Bacon<Folkart.
Farley<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Busch<Empire City Subway Co.
Moriarity<Wendel.
Scorbin<Goldberg.
Friedland<Kaplan.
Reith<Kaiser.
Russo<Int R T.
Shattuck<N Y Edison.
Dommer<N Y Rys.
D. Bernhard<Cohn.
L. Bernhard<same.
C. Jones<Nat Lead Co.
H. Jones<same.
Gonick<Levy.
Stein<Richard Carvel Co, Inc.
Charantonovitch<Russian Orthodox St. Nicholas Church.
Dressel<Masello.
De Angelis<N Y Rys.
I. Townsend<Dage.
H. Townsend<same.
Cheshes<Smith.
O'Keefe<Malliey.
Tanenbaum<Union Ry.
Denneen<Essen Const Co, Inc. (2.)
Neudorf<Greene.
Kleinman<Forsythe Holding Co.
Moore<Anspacher, (2.)
Neudorf<Greene.
Oxman<Goldman.
Wulff<Nyburg.
Cullom<Greenberg.
Gaughan<Rapid Trans Subway Cons Co.
Goodridge<Met Distributors, Inc.
McCue<N Y Rys.
Smith<Adam.
Lulu Upstrung<Lyon.
Louis Upstrung<same.
Brown<Ruppert.
Clare<CNY.
G. Cavanagh<Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co.
A. Cavanagh<same.
Dorgan<Dorgan.
Matenovitz<Fabel.
Salerno<Keeyan.
Flamholtz<John R. Thompson Co.
Fay<Sun P & P Co.
Lowe<Wall St Taxicab Co.
Green<Cormana Rty.
Gilbert<Patterson.
Goldstein<C I & B RR
Heller<Schelnman.
F. Kurzer<N Y C & H R RR and N J C RR.
S. Kurzak<same.
Maslan<Taylor.
Raisman<C I & B RR
Thien<N Y Cons RR.
Hansel<So Boulevard RR.
O'Donnell<CNY.
Budzinski<N Y Rys.
Baum<Eisner.
Feig<Goldsmith.
Greenstein<I R T Co.
Gaba<Gwathmey.
Robertson<Reilly.
Rosenberg<N Y Rys.
Doughan<Brassil.
Doyle<Turner Const & Improvement Co.
Meade<McMillan-Crawford Corp'n.
Rinder<Int R T Co.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Crawford<Carmen.
Rice<Bach.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sherry<Goodstein.
Brickner<Empire Fireproofing & Con.
Seidler.

PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Recess.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Van Horn<Putney.
Levey<Dodge.
Lansing Ldg. Corp<Heing. (11.)
Lang<Harrison.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Di Roma<Gilbert.
Jeffery<Cook.
Beardsley<I Am Bondin of Balt.
Bernstein<Vedder.
Hardman Tire & Rubber Stand Vul Pen.
C J Dryden<B S Moss
Goldstein<NY Life Ins
Nat Aniline Chem<Leninger.
Ogilvy<Tucker.
Galbo<Spano.
Minter<Fid & Dep Co
Featherstone<Fowler.
Smith<Hydraulic Oil Storage Co.
Hagen<Rabinoff.
Kohn & Baer<I Ariowitsch Sen
CNY<N Y Rys.
Same<Tolk.
Quincy<Kennedy.
Romero<same.
Leventritt<Spellberg.
Same<Southwestern Surety Co.
Gen Theo Sem of P. E Ch in U S<Turchin Co.
NY,NH&HRR<CNY
Dalrymple<Schwartz
Amory<CNY
McGovern<same.
Lesser<Halpern Waist
Gross<Browning
Eseksay Waist<Hirsch
Dodson<Silliman.
Ely, Jr<Consol Milk.
McKinnon<CNY.
Hunter<Colonial M P
Ketchum<Wm Kramer's Sons Rlty Co.
Re Marie B. Baucevich.
De Loval Steam Turbine Co<De Sadla.
Perlman<Donohue.
Hart<Fox.
Evans<Whalen.
W J Burns Int Det Agcy<Powers.
Braun<Maas & Waldstein Co.
J J Little & Ives<Cupples & Leon Co.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term Room. Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
John Eaton.
Sarah M. Williams,
Pauline Rosinsky,
Abel J Sharton,
Susan E Caskell,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—Room 503, at 10:30 A. M.
Estate:
John O'Connor.
Jacob Barr.
Oscar Siegel.
Bridget Connoly,
James B Brady,
Laura F Hearn,
Margaret O'Connor.
Contested wills:
James V Power,
Alexander Waters.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Gumpert<Reisaman,
Weisstead<Davenport.
Ideal Bldg Mills<K Wilbur Dolson Co.
Gluck<Romage.
Motion Picture Bd of Trade of Amer. Inc<Mutual Film Corp.
Cassidy, Ltd<Rowan.
J Kaufman & Sons<Goldstein.
O J Stephens<Rosenthal.
A Silberberg & Co<Probst.
R L Gray & Co<Lewis
Finkelstein<Jensen.
Hasbrouck<Hanehe.
Kretchmer<Rabinowitz.
Autographic Timelock Co<Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank.
Keiner<Green.
Kerner<Kochetz.
Solomon<Herald.
Crown<Kurtz.
Stamler<Hefter.
Suter<Farmers Fertilizer Co.
Hutter<Stokes.
Flex<Marcus.
Cohen<Katz.
Goldman<Weil. (2.)
Vos<Davies, Turner & Co.
Levitch<Shefler.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Berger<Rosenbaum.
Tisch<Knobel.
Berlin<Allen Hat Co.
Kellar<Prager.
Harnischeeger<Stiefel-O'Mara Co.
Braunstein<Lande Rity.
Rubenstein<Public Bk
Ginsberg<Currie.
Steinway<2 Av Dev Co
Coffee<Van Tassell & Kearney (2.)
Beauty Waists, Inc<Bloom.
Stein<Harlsetta Holdg
Rosenthal<Foreman & Clark Mfg.
Marks-Arnheim, Inc<Celles.
Cohen<Simon Exp & Trucking, Inc.
C & P Printing Co<Wm A Sexton Co.
Coppins Express<Rogers.
Grandis<Rheinfeld.
Loft Realty<Baum.
Z Horikoshi & Co<Barashik.
Fulton<Wicke.
Kressel<Stuyvesant Auto Trading Co.
Fusaro<Finkelstein.
Levy<Hicks.
Westerburg<Wachenheim & Huff, Inc.
Chemical Eng<Lewis.
Berg<Williams.
Slink<Griffiths.
Hochstein<Nat'l Umbrella Service.
Gotthelf<Cohen.
Gronich<Wormgarten.
Univ Textile Co<Arlington Cotton Mills.
Ragons<Riccobono.
Hall<McCully.
Nichols<Nichols.
Hall's Safe Co<Houghtaling.
Simpson<Abrams.
Kaufmann<Clausen.
Flanagan Brewy.
177th St & Pinehurst Av Rty Co<Sonn.
Ferro<Ferro.
Ives Mfg Co<Smith & Hemenway Co, (2)
Benner<Benner.
Cauldwell-Wingate Co<1,067 5th Av Co.
Mau Fettict Co<Davis.
Case on.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case unfinished.
Hannon<Cranford, Inc.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Patrick<Bowd;
Julius Heiderman,
Rose Difini.
Fredolin Deis,
Francesco Persich,
Margaret Pratt.
Wills for probate:
David Rosenberg,
Karl Koderer,
William J Newman,
William J Parry,
Louisa Falk,
Edward A Detjen,
Mary Coon,
Laura Krunner.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will.
Fredolin Deis.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
De Pinto<Semmel.
Johnson<Goldstein.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No other calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Wilson<Kelly—Abraham M. Schwartz. Brady<Belmont Square Market, Inc., et al.—Bernard Hahn. Van Dyck Estate<Infantino Realty Co.—Henry D. Patton. Kernochan<De Voe—John A. L. Campbell. Dollar Savings Bank<Nack—Cortlandt Nicoll.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 2 P. M.
Patzell<424 St. Ry.
Bischoff<Equipment Co.
Bank<Marine Co.
Kelly<Washburn.
Kentucky Derby Co<Woods.
Smith<Smith.
Re Elliott.
Fremd<Halsted.
Weinberg<Rodgers.
Schlimmer<O'Connell.
Kellner<Shelley (3.)
Woody<Welsey.
McGratty<Krantz Co.
Dimak<Bordens Co (2)
Patterson<Johnson.
Gergenson<Vil of Elmsford.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Fuller<Kemp.
Enterprise Metal Bedstead Co<Bazar.
Meyer<Meyer.
Wilson<Moffitt.
Brown<Newman & Carey Subway Const Co (May 28.)
Dime Savgs Bank<Davis.
Vaughan<Mollinelli.
Fox<Fox.
Huck<Dock Contr Co.
Home Trust Co<Haldane.
Macklin<Macklin.
Fischer<Davis.
Boshnack<Boshnack.
Levine<Levine.
Re Jeunemann.
Re Ingraham.
Speeler<Silberman Dairy Co.
Skelly<Wetmore.
Meguin<Buehler.
Louis Marx & Son, Inc<Allborough Rty.
N Brilloid Works<Smyth-Donegan Co.
Re Nippler.
Leide<Eikema (2.)
Clement<Namm & Son.
Ruggerl<Van Wedenen Co.
Hodes<Nebur.
Granger Co<Universal Machinery Co (2.)
Larkin<Robinson.
Birkett<Guendet.
Fox<195 Broadway Corp. (2.)
Local20<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Lange<Coen.
Byrne<Charles Frohman, Inc.
Re Newkirk Av (Newbury.)
Moreson<Ladin.
Hernly<Hernly.
Moresco<Moresco.
Re Carmenter.
Eneeter<Epstein.
Churchill<Churchill.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Contreras<Contreras.
Heinbocke<Ehlers.
Feldman<Feldman.
Caplin<Penn Mut Life Ins Co.
Gerill<Penn Steam Laundry Co.
Salerno<Sarlo.
Meyer<Andrews.
Levine<Levine.
Renner<Piper.
L S E Co<Parkes.
R Cascona & Co<St Paul Fire & M Ins.
Dutcher<Stimpott.
Wilson<Boger (2.)
Loux<same (2.)
Finkle<Nat Fireproof. Cust<City.
Sinsabaugh<Mahar (2)
Home Trust Co<Haldane.
Son for Ethical Culture<Rosenthal.
Negg<Strauss.
Cronin<Gurnlss.
Katt<Goldhammer.
Rothbard<Meyersohn.
Romaine<Gasteiger.
Mabie<John F Schmadeke, Inc.
Buckley<Shultz.
Smith<Rinzler.
Hanlon<The Schaefer Co.
Re Corrigan.
O'Rourke<Mullaly.
Cohen<Cohen Co<D L & T Realty & Constr Co.
Munro<O'Loughlin (May 28.)
Ardiff<L I RR.
Cohen<Cohen.
Hohsfield<Hohsfield.
Cohen<Gerlich.
Johnson<Ditchell.
Jacobs<Bisi.
Moore<Newman & C Subway C Co.
McNulty<same.
O'Donnell<same (2.)
Ordenstein<Namm & Son.
Bklyn Trust Co<1,371 78th St Co.
Parker<Haug.
Gordon<Grady.
Parker<Haug.
Same<Aug.
Senter<Eldlitz & Ross, Inc.
Romani<Romani.
Re Lidell.
Crown Lands Corp<Rourke.
Vecsel<Vecsel.
Salisbury<Kenyon;
Curry<Cornielan Rty.
Olsen<Olsen.
Weinberg<Weinberg.
Interboro Lumber Co<Kings Building Co.
Costello<Costello.
Klein<Rosenblum.
Falgin<Walsen.
Weissman<Weissman.
Morrilless<Voss.
McCarthy<Buschbaum, (2.)
Thompson<Haskell.
Clarke<same.
Duckett<Pessano.
Bromberg<N Y Rys.
Malina<same.
Frankfater<same.
Harrison<Cowen.
Brennan<Rothberg.
Turner<Hess.
Bloedy<I & M Rty Co, Inc. (2.)
Imperial Woolen Co, Inc<Dondero.
Schantz<Bernstein.
Schatz<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Title Guar & Trust Co<St John.
Shurle<Franco.
Ravinetsky<N Y Rys.
Volland<Stahl.
Enriotti<Owen.
Wilsker<Gerli & Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Rehman Co<NY Socy Suppression Vice.
Hauserman Metal Mfg Co<Am Safety Razor Co.
Highest number reached in regular order 875.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case unfinished.
Greenberg<Globe Rye Bread Co.
Hammer<Independent Lamp & Wire Co.
Horikoski<Barashik.
Lever<Hayman.
Fine<Fogel.
Independent Electrical Supply Co<Freygang.
Same<Irving Sav Inst
Hornstein<Krasny.
Wood<Estate of James Rozell, Inc.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finellite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Strasburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Barberry<Cohen—Peter Gatens.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Minnie Karmel<Marie Kahn—Henry Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Philip Green<Max Wenig (2)—Louis Lande.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Ordway, J.—Motion calendar.
Seymour<Merwin Rty.
Swain<Rex Estates.
Overstreet<White.
Krelenstein<West 81 Ry.
Jaudon<Jaudon.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ordway, J.
Greenberg<Marsh, (2.)
Cardile<Sirtanese.
Stevenson<Barck.
Zulle<West Co Brew.
Eales<Stilwell.
Bradley<Crawford.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Grunnert<CNT.
Hilsenrad<Van Hoven.
Johnson<Int R T Co.
Ruhl<Lenox Av Union Church.
Mergeikamp<Comerma
Amuna<Spinarelle.
Cohn<NY Rys.
Krelenstein<West Elec RR.
Cottingham<I R T Co.
Schaffer<Horowitz.
Marcus<Taylor.
Papasin<Taussig.
Lippmann<Levy.
Strothkamp<Guy.
Bonavia<Robson.
Brooker<Brooker.
O'Connor<Wagner.
Walsh<Rodgers & H.
Brisach<I R T.
Habeck<Garrie & Son.
Fluhr<Davis Jr.
Katz<Rikoon.
Webb<Webb.
Minskoff<Claremont Iron Wks.
Lee<Mensch.
Arnow<Zeoll, (2.)
Ebling Brew<Hearty.
Bluschrow<Cent Union Gas Co.
Rosowsky<Roth, (2.)
Sun Stamped Wares, &c

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

Real Estate Wanted.

House wanted, preferably private, suitable for clubrooms and studios, between 14th-42d, east of 6th Av.; state rent, terms of lease, and alterations allowed. K. G. V., 852 Columbus Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT LOFT, 10,000 SQUARE FEET, LIGHT ON ALL SIDES; SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING, JOBBING, OR PURCHASING OFFICES; SUBLEASE EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT FIXTURES AND MACHINERY; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
OPPENHEIM & GOLDSTEIN, INC., 19 WEST 34TH ST.

Private offices, or desk room, furnished and unfurnished. Efficient telephone and stenographic service. Rents moderate.
404 4TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
OFFICE SERVICE CORPORATION.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE in business building, recently occupied by a firm of architects; fitted with all conveniences. Apply 317 Lexington Av., near 38th St.

Attractive light offices, $15 month upward, including continuous service; superbly located; magnificent modern office building, 110 West 40th.

Offices to Sublet.—2 large, connecting offices, $23-$42, or both, $60. 31 East 27th St., Room 28.

Floor, 22 East 54th St.; select business section; 23 feet by 60 feet; lease to February, 1919. Apply on premises.

Desirable large front parlor and basement, suitable dressmaker, reasonable. 112 E. 57th.

86½ 42 West.—Parlor floor for business; $75; will divide.

Large and small offices, near Broad St., sublet cheap. Hilsse, 61 Pearl.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

180th St., 773 East.—House; ten rooms; modern conveniences; semi-basement; semi-basement store and rear buildings; great chance for living and light business.
LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.)
Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

For Rent—Summer home in Brooklyn, furnished, 12-room frame house, 30 windows, screens; and 1-story 12x20 and 12x20 grape arbor, flowers, garden; 15 minutes by subway from Wall St., 25 minutes from Coney Island; rent for whole Summer moderate. A. Friesel, 1,291 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Beautiful Long Island country place, Long Island Sound, ten miles from Queensboro Bridge, consisting of six acres, handsomely improved, with abundant flowers, fruits, vegetables; house of sixteen rooms, three baths, eight bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry, large verandas; newly papered and painted throughout and handsomely furnished; garage for four or five cars; sleeping quarters for three men; Delaunay-Belleville chassis, Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan, and Ford touring cars; double bath houses, with about 500 feet beautiful sand beach; excellent tennis court; price, $1,000 for season or year; possession June 1; no agents. R. Rochester, 42 South St. Telephone Hanover 179.

For the season, unusual opportunity at Neponsit. A few homes built for year round occupancy for rent for the season, $650 and up, tastefully furnished, steam heated, only 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn, beautiful beach ¼ mile long for the exclusive use of property holders; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, etc. Another stay-at-home year with heavy demand and limited supply. Make your application at once. NEPONSIT REALTY CO., Suite 509, 1 West 34th Street, N. Y. Phone Greeley 2741.

New Jersey.

To rent furnished from June 15 to Sept. 15, eight (8) room cottage; all improvements; Clinton Hill section, the best suburban part of Newcastle, N. J.; shade and surroundings; 15 minutes from tubes; 35 minutes from New York City. Z 321 Times Annex.

Rhode Island.

To let, cottage on Prudence Island, R. I., with all modern conveniences. Address Box 122, Providence, R. I.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, furnished five or six room bungalow or cottage within commuting distance; either Long Island South Shore or Westchester County; June, July, August, and option on September. Fredericks, 29 East 19th St., New York City.

WANTED—Furnished house at New Rochelle for the months of July and August; must have seven bedrooms, including maid's room, and three baths. Z 332 Times Annex.

Wanted, Long Beach, Cedarhurst. Small family will pay $100 monthly for three rooms, bath, use kitchen. E 93 Times.

FARMS.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

$1,500 cash, $2,000 mortgage, buys 100-acre farm; good corn and potato land, fruit; splendid silo; good house, barns; pleasantly situated for Summer home; request photo. J. M. Hall, Madison, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

15TH ST., 105 EAST.—Attractive five-room elevator apartment, completely furnished, May 15-Sept. 15. Telephone 120 Stuyvesant.

17TH, 112 EAST.—Seven outside rooms and bath; fully furnished; elevator apartment; sublet to Sept. 15. Phone Stuyvesant 1081.

37TH, 8 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, furnished apartment, from June 1 to Oct. 1; centrally located; suitable couple. Ladd.

86TH ST., (Near Park Av.)—Six rooms and two baths for rent, complete, fully furnished, twelfth floor; excellent light and air; $150 per month; references. Tel. 237 Lenox.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from subway, $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from subway, $12.50 weekly up. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EAST 62D.—Attractively furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession; $100 month. Telephone CLARK REALTY, Vanderbilt 1450.

PARK AV., 568.—To sublet, furnished, until Oct. 1, bachelor apartment, ground floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 9:64.

Furnished—West Side.

6TH AV., 12.—Two and three room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; also single rooms, with private bath; under new management.

39TH, 32 WEST.—Two large rooms, 8 windows, bath, clean; maid service; telephone.

44TH, 210 WEST.—Westover Court; bachelor chambers; complete service; also unfurnished.

46TH ST., 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

49TH, 221 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment; bargain; 8 outside rooms; every accommodation; must be seen to be appreciated. Pearce.

56TH, 208 WEST, (The Thorndyke.)—Attractive suite, two rooms, bath; maid service and electricity free; low weekly and monthly rates.

54TH ST., 156 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bachelor apartment; reasonable rent; reference.

67TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms, housekeeping; Steinway grand, handsomely furnished; June to October; less than present rent; call or telephone Columbus 3028.

71ST, 39 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment, 2 rooms and bath; other rooms.

73D ST., 170 WEST, (Apt. 3B.)—Six rooms, three months or longer; references.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Excellent studio apartment; latest comforts; doctor, artist; rebuilt private residence.

78TH, 101 WEST.—3 rooms, attractively furnished, to sublet; apartment hotel; maid service. Call morning or evening. Cook.

85TH, 202 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 3-room front, light housekeeping apt.; tel.; subway, L; $50. Pepper.

85TH ST., 336 WEST.—Beautiful, high-class six-room front, overlooking Drive; piano; reasonable; Summer rate. Superintendent, Apt. 44.

100TH, 318 WEST, (Apt. 8-E.)—Apartment; 4 rooms and 2 baths; use of good library; Chickering piano; Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposure; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; from June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct 1.

113TH, 517 WEST, Apartment 52.—Five-room apartment; beautifully furnished; southern exposure; May 15-to Oct. 1. Phone Morningside 3422.

116TH, 404 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Unusual value; $100 apartment, $80 Summer, furnished; unfurnished, $50; next Winter, unfurnished, $67.50.

116TH, 458 WEST.—$90, desirable front apartment, five rooms, bath, elevator, linen, silver, piano. Washburn.

170TH, 709 WEST.—Beautiful apartment till Oct. 1. Call between 1 and 3, Mrs. J. F. Cleary.

196TH, 559 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1. Apt. 4E.

APTS. FOR TENANTS OF UNQUESTIONABLE CHARACTER ONLY. THE WILSONIA, 225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, $50 & up monthly. $14 & up weekly; completely equipped. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. Phone and elevator service. Maid service optional. Very central location, near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, and street cars. References absolutely essential.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—Sublet, 3 rooms, attractively furnished. Apt. O. Phone Columbus 1050.

CARNEGIE HALL.—Large one-room studio to sublet; Steinway Grand, running water, telephone, &c., sleeping couch; June to October. L 47 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (Apt. 34.)—Directly facing Grant's tomb; five rooms, bath, silver, linen, grand piano; responsible party may have it June-October, for actual price of our rent.

FURNISHED suite, consisting of two large rooms and bath, comprising entire floor, in strictly private dwelling; single or en suite; breakfast served if desired. 621 West 115th, near Riverside Drive.

FURNISHED apartments to rent; list on request. See SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St. Tel. 7240 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY furnished two-room apartment, heart of city, each room 21x41, three large windows to room; southern exposure; high ceilings; ideal for Summer; rent $125 month; short period or until December. 4487 Vanderbilt, mornings.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long or short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—May 26, sublet, furnished, housekeeping suite, 4 connecting rooms, facing park; lavatory adjoining bedroom; call after 3; references required. Apt. 83.

NEAR 5th Av. (49th.)—Attractive apartment to sublet; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; piano, Victrola, $65. Apt. 505 5th Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258, (Apt. 10B.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment; grand piano, Victrola, silver, linen; faces river; wonderful view; balcony; ideal for the Summer; June 1 to Oct. 1; best references required; adults only. Apply week days, 12 to 3 P. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Beautiful furnished 5-room apartment, facing river, to sublet.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 460, (Apt. 31.)—Seven rooms, two baths; Summer; opportunity.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment for rent; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent, 537 West 121st St., Apt. 62, or D. M. L., 317 West 23d St.

Sublet, for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, rent very reasonable. Apply R. Burkhard, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

TO SUBLET, June 1 to Oct. 1, parlor bedroom and bath, furnished; piano, electric light; 8th floor; bath; facing east across square; restaurant in hotel. For terms apply to E. D. B., Hotel Holley, 35 Washington Square, Monday and Tuesday, 10-12.

TO SUBLET for the Summer, at the Majestic Hotel, 72d St. and Central Park West, beautifully furnished suite 2 rooms and bath. Call after 5 o'clock, Suite 637.

WEST END AV., 823, (Corner of 100th St.)—Attractively furnished seven-room apartment, two baths, to let, from June 1 to Sept. 15, most desirable Summer location. Williams. Tel. Riverside 1770.

WEST END AV., 225, (corner 70th St.)—Six outside rooms; attractively furnished; Summer season, $100. Telephone 7599 Columbus. Patterson.

WEST END AV., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms, completely furnished; piano. Meek, Apt. 43.

WEST END AV., 412, (Corner 80th.)—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; apply Dr. Hunt.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 15 WEST.—Two rooms with bath, elevator, electric; maid service.

21ST STREET, 234-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

93D, 300 WEST, (corner of West End Av.)—Apartment, 1 room and bath; maid service; $27.50 to $45.

110TH, 17 WEST, (Cathedral Parkway.)—3-4 room apartments to sublet; all modern improvements.

110TH, 234 WEST, (B'way and Amsterdam.)—Five rooms, high-class elevator apt.; concessions; immediate possession. Apt. 51.

161ST ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—3 rooms, $40; 4 rooms, $45 to $52; 6 rooms, $70; 8 rooms, facing Riverside, $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

191ST, 562 WEST, (near St. Nicholas Av.)—Five-room apartment, $35; all modern improvements; southern exposure. Apply on premises.

BROADWAY, 3,319—4-5-6 rooms; latest improvements; facing Hudson; $24-$34.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.—10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE APARTMENT for rent now; excellent location, on West 93d St., half a block from Riverside Drive; eight rooms, 3 baths, every convenience; sunny exposure; service good; furnished or unfurnished; occupant must leave city, and will sublet for remainder of term of lease. Appointment for inspection by telephone. Address E. L. Starr, 306 West 93d St. Telephone Riverside 7739.

WEST END AV., 393, (79th.)—7 rooms, bath; all outside; elevator. Phone Schuyler 6180.

Brooklyn.

DEAN ST., 1,285.—Desirable light 7-room apartment; parquet floors; conveniences; centrally located; excellent neighborhood; $50. Emerson.

SCHERMERHORN, near Clinton.—High-class apartment; 5 rooms and bath; 2 blocks to Borough Hall subway station; $50. Apply 41 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

COUPLE want furnished apartment, 2 or 3 rooms with bath, Washington Heights preferred; state particulars. M 23 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Exceptionally attractive 2 rooms, bath, telephone, large closets; suite, single.

31ST, Corner Lexington, 175. (Apt. 10.)—Attractive single room, elevator apartment; gentleman; references.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Small and large rooms, all conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast optional; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, parlor, bedroom, with bath; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large room; electric light, private bath; small room; telephone; references.

53D, 56 EAST.—Large front room, all conveniences; also single rooms; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, boxspring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 181, (near 51st St.)—Two rooms, kitchenette; permanent. Circle 1810.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, large, small, furnished, unfurnished; music allowed.

MADISON AV., 180.—Small and large rooms, $5 and $8; telephone; board optional.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms, also medium rooms; telephone; reference.

12TH, 34 WEST.—One, two rooms, suites, private house; telephone, bath; references.

23D, 455 WEST.—High-class accommodations, business gentlemen; private home; excellent location every modern convenience; references required. Chelsea 8888.

29TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c up.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room, clean, quiet house; gentleman; electric lights, reference.

54TH ST., 156 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, running water, steam heat.

88TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms, private bath; board optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

60TH, 61 WEST.—Large rear parlor with kitchenette and private bath; maid service.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, connecting suites; single rooms; lowest rates; telephone.

70TH, 55 WEST.—Attractive large single, double rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 303 WEST.—High-class accommodations for business persons; breakfast optional. Columbus 3213.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Attractive suite, studio, newly furnished; with, without private bath; reasonable.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernyz, Columbus 8588.

72D, WEST.—Large room, with tiled bath; reasonable; private house. Phone 1242 Columbus.

72D, 221 WEST.—Very desirable room for chums; large, airy; private bath, electricity.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, airy room adjoining bath; continuous hot water.

73D ST., 159 WEST.—Very pleasant, light furnished room, adjoining bath; running water; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

75TH ST., (324 West End Av.)—Elegant large and small rooms; private bath; electric lights; parlor for studio.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room; bath, phone; select residence; convenient location; $4.50.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive front room; also bathroom suite; references. Schuyler 8078.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms, private baths; electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

76TH, 140 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished rooms, single or en suite, with, without bath; electricity; business people; reasonable.

77TH, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; single, en suite; electricity; refined home; business people; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; individual bath; modern private home; references.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Perfectly appointed large room, private bathroom; other rooms; electricity.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Excellent accommodations, business people; individual baths; private house; excellent neighborhood.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; lavatory connecting; shower bath; small room.

78TH, 317 WEST.—In newly opened house, fine large and small rooms; conveniences.

78TH, 143 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

78TH, (2,189 Broadway.)—Nicely furnished, single room; homelike surroundings; references; telephone. Hazelwood.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Double and single rooms, with private baths. Telephone Schuyler 6584.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, second floor front room; private bath; electricity; telephone.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large rooms; private baths; electricity; $10-$12.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Attractive suite, living rooms, bedroom, kitchen; small rooms; apartment. Jacobson.

82D, 123 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; unsurpassed table; homelike; $16 to $25 for two.

82D, 306 WEST.—Excellent accommodations, business gentlemen; exclusive neighborhood; references required. Terrell, Schuyler 3262.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

83D, 233 WEST.—Large, sunny room, facing Broadway; exclusive apartment.

84TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; also private bath; electricity; continuous hot water.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent room, private bath; twin beds; also single, sunny room.

85TH, 129 WEST.—Parlor floor and single room, newly furnished, near "L" and subway.

85TH, 152 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; back parlor, private bath; meals; French family.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large and small, $8 and $5; gentlemen only.

88TH ST., 107 WEST.—Four-room-and-kitchen ground floor, front; all modern improvements; reasonable; reference. Inquire janitor.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable small and medium rooms, near bath and shower.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Convenient "L," subway; large room, private bath; medium; electricity; $12-$8.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath with shower; $10; select house.

93D, 259 WEST.—New house; exceptionally attractive, well furnished large rooms, electricity, running water, bath, and phone.

93D, 124 WEST.—Rooms beautifully furnished, well kept; board optional; convenient location.

94TH ST., (Near Riverside.)—An unusual opportunity; private, high-class apartment, newly furnished; gentlemen, couple. Rose, 6811 River.

94TH, 201 WEST, (Apt. 4A.)—Newly furnished outside, sunny room; reasonable.

95TH, 253 WEST.—High-class accommodations; business gentlemen; exclusive neighborhood. Apt. 6, Riverside 8815.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny room; strictly business woman; permanent; $4; conveniences. Henry.

97TH ST., WEST END AV., (759.)—Beautifully furnished front room; running water; subway express; telephone.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Front parlor suite, elegantly furnished in high class elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 2C.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, large front room; Southern exposure; conveniences.

99TH, 243, (Broadway.)—High-class, exclusive accommodations for business people; breakfast optional; finest references requested. Harrison, 3508 Riverside.

99TH ST., 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed room, overlooking Broadway; opposite bath; suitable 1 2 gentlemen. Bolton.

101ST, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, with lavatory, high-class apartment, private family; $6. Pfohl, Apt. 29.

102D, 305 WEST.—Near Riverside.—Front room and bath; private family, private house, facing south or southern exposure; references; telephone.

103D, 74 WEST.—Exceptional room, suitable two; kitchen privileges; references. Drummond.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Large, attractive room, elevator apartment; $4.50 weekly. Apt. 9.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, running water, near subway.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Large front room in private dwelling; adjoining bath; well appointed; breakfast served if desired.

114TH, 600 WEST.—Well furnished connecting rooms in private family, overlooking Broadway and Columbia College. Hunter, Apt. 3, Morningside 6261.

115TH, (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms, on Morningside Drive; also, housekeeping suite; private bath; $5-$10. Apt. 51.

118TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive double room; private house; refined Jewish family.

119TH, 419 WEST.—One or two rooms; kitchenette; all front, south. Hildreth.

121ST, 527 WEST.—New and attractively furnished rooms; double; $7; single $5, $6. Mrs. Finch.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable furnished sunny rooms; telephone, electricity. Apt. 6 F. W.

122D, 137 WEST.—Large room in private house; twin beds; southern exposure.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room; clean; private family; well furnished. Apt. 35. Audubon 6566.

142D, 605 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; elevator, shower; Riverside buses. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Outside room; Broadway; handsomely furnished. Apartment 5G; private family.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Front, $7; river view, $7; convenient location; elevator; 4B.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Outside rooms, southern exposure; river view; single or suite. Ellsworth.

BEAUTIFUL furnished room and bath for nervous or convalescent patient. 156 West 54th St.

BROADWAY, Corner 56th St.—Exceptional large outside rooms; newly decorated and furnished; Summer rates; references. Apt. 8, The Rockingham.

BROADWAY, 2,030.—Having beautiful apartment, will rent to refined gentleman large room, adjoining bath, $10. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

MANHATTAN AV., 439.—Handsomely furnished, sunny living room and bedroom adjoining; elevator, electricity; near "L" and subway. Tel. Mom. 5127, Apt. 81.

NICELY FURNISHED, all comforts. Apt. 3A, 90 Morningside Drive.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; running water; gentlemen, couple. Davis, Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Overlooking Hudson, running water; subway, drive; gentlemen, couple. Meek, Apt. 82.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Pleasant outside room; unusual opportunity; two in family; $8. Riverside 2493.

WEST END AV., 664.—One block to subway; private home; handsomely furnished rooms, twin beds, running water, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 611, (89TH ST.)—Elegantly furnished large room, all conveniences; best location in city; shown until 9 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 896.—2 connecting rooms; electricity; $9 weekly; also single, $3.50.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARKS AV., 91.—Atlantic Subway; large and single; private; gentlemen; telephone.

ST. MARKS AV., 616.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water. Prospect 945.

ST. MARKS AV., 618, (Near Bedford Square.)—Room; southern exposure; electric lights.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN in business wishes to meet another who is employed or in business who would consider taking small apartment; one who can appreciate home surroundings is the one I want to meet; references. X 268 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board; private baths.

38TH, 156 EAST.—Pleasant room with board; agreeable surroundings; telephone; American home.

53D, 22 EAST.—Large room; electricity; running water; gentleman.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences; home cooking; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms with board; table board.

51ST, 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; excellent table; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms, private baths; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, private bath; parlor dining; near park.

64TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive double and small rooms; clean; excellent table; homelike; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive studio or living room; private bath; suitable gentlemen; other rooms; excellent board; large guests accommodated.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable second-story room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large, small rooms, parlor dining room; references.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, private bath; table guests.

73D, 269 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to secure large, handsomely furnished front room; accommodates 1 or 2 persons; running hot and cold water; bath adjoining.

75TH, 234 WEST.—The Hurlburt, location unsurpassed; large rooms; southern exposure; bath.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Small room, electricity; references required; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; excellent table, reasonable; references.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Two large rooms, with, without bath; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; large, single, with dressing room, electricity; smoking room, parlors; excellent table.

77TH, 296 and 307 WEST.—Attractive surrounding; conveniences; Southern cooking; Summer rates.

77TH, 303 WEST.—Large suites, double, single rooms, baths; excellent table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Gentleman appreciating home comforts, (Swedish cooking,) valet service; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room.

79TH, 121 WEST.—BOARD, WITH LARGE ROOM.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New and modern, good home cooking; table guests.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, telephone; excellent cuisine; subway, elevated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class board; parlor dining room; table guests; reference.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable large room, hot and cold water, private bath.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive large room; suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

86TH ST., 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table; Southern family; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding for bachelors; 32 splendidly furnished rooms; 10 on one floor; open all year; Summer season at Edgemere, L. I. Smith.

95TH, 65 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Large, comfortable room, suitable two; table board.

96TH, 54 WEST.—
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; bath; twin beds; excellent table; other rooms.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

121ST, 157 WEST.—A large, light room, electricity, telephone, home cooking; also small room; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (corner 115th.)—Columbia; pleasant rooms; good board; $8, $12 one; $16 up two. 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th.)—Large room or suite, overlooking Hudson; modern apartment; private family. Hurt. Academy 316, Apartment 10A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; also suite; overlooking Hudson; with superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne, 7720 Morningside.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Small family would like an elderly person, or persons, to board; homelike. Mrs. R. Maguire, 115 Henry St., Hempstead, L. I.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFF HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers; unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

A Summer home, only 48 miles from New York, for children who need the freedom of farm life and whose parents choose to remain in the city; best food and care. The Springs, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

Four college men desire two-room suite, private bath and shower, in private home in Oranges or Long Island, 45 minutes from Hudson Terminal; near tennis and golf clubs; first-class proposition only. C. M., 251 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 "LITTLE 6" TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
LIBERTY 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT.
H. A. L. TWIN-SIX TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 8 CYL. CLOVERLEAF.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1915 touring car, Model 37, excellent condition and appearance; Oversize tires; $475. Dingwall, 1,288 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1916, 8-cyl. Model 53 limousine, in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; STUTZ ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS. STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT. MARMON "34" 1916 TOURING. STUTZ, 1917, BULLDOG SPECIAL. CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING. MERCER SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION. CHALMERS, 1916, TOWN CAR, wire wheels. SAXON, 1917, ROADSTER, 6-CYL. BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC, 1914, 7-passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392, Humilis.

CADILLAC 1914 five passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

CHALMERS.—$850 buys 1916 Chalmers master "6" touring car; cost $2,400; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CHALMERS 1917 Model, 5-passenger, touring car; never been run; just received from factory; owner going to coast. Simmons. Phone 6316 Audubon.

CLEARANCE SALE.
1917 Studebaker. 1916 Elcar Chummy.
1916 Overland. 1915 Scripps Booth.
1916 Lozier. 1914 Hupmobile R'ster.
1916 Oldsmobile. 1914 Michigan.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 1260.

COLE 1916—Model 8-60, 7-passenger touring car, driven 5,000 miles; good shoes; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DODGE BROTHERS
Runabout and Touring Cars.
All have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

FRANKLIN touring, late model; excellent shape; good tires; many extras; will sacrifice if sold at once. Room 511, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 4544.

FRANKLIN.—Brand new Franklin Sedan, used for five hundred miles, perfect condition, for sale at sacrifice. G 159 Times.

HUDSON, 1915, seven pass. touring, good condition, for sale quick. $450; reason leaving city. Uptown Garage, 124th St.

HUDSON 1917 three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1916 six-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 two-passenger Newport runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE Sedan, 1916, four passenger. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.
'16 Willys-Knight Touring.
'16 Overland 7 pass. Touring.
'16 Willys-Knight Coupe.
'16 Overland Roadster.
'15 Stearns-Knight Touring.
'16 Overland 5 pass. Touring.
'15 Paige 6 cyl. Touring.
'16 Dodge Roadster.
'15 Buick Roadster.
'16 Maxwell Touring.
'15 Buick Touring.
PRICES ATTRACTIVE.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway at 50th St.,
Phone Columbus 9400.

PACKARD.—$1,850 buys Packard twin "9" touring car, 1915; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1916 five-passenger phaeton. Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

REO ROADSTER, 1917; practically new; run less than 3,000 miles; $700. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body, one-man top, ventilating windshield, Westinghouse lighting and starting, newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used-Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916; be

Putting the Skids Under Friction

The selected flake graphite in Dixon's practically overcomes friction and consequent wear and tear.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

give 100% service—a quieter, smoother running car—more miles per gallon of gas.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J. *Established 1827*

HAVE NO USE FOR HYPHENS.

Son of General Sigel Speaks at Sons of Veterans' Memorial.

Under the auspices of the Allied Association of Camps and Auxiliaries of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., memorial services were held yesterday afternoon at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, for the fighters of the civil war. Franz Sigel, son of the civil war general of that name and commander of the Sons of Veterans, in earnestly advocating a united country without a trace of hyphenism, said that thousands of so-called "German-Americans" had revolted against the autocracy of their fatherland, thus accounting for their presence here. Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan and Judge William H. Wadhams also spoke.

"Slackers will be few as soon as the true spirit of Americanism permeates the veins of the citizens of this country, as it will when our first troops leave for the front," said Mr. Marks. "In the hour of danger and sacrifice this country will stand firm with all its citizens loyal; there will be no longer men of the North and men of the South, but men of America. Semblances of hyphenism will fade——"

"Hear! Hear!" cried Commander Sigel while the audience, many of whom were Irish and of German extraction, applauded warmly.

Democrats Aid Recruiting.

The Young Men's Democratic League converted its headquarters at 1,368 Broadway into a recruiting station yesterday for men desiring to enlist in the army and navy. It also adopted a resolution indorsing universal military service. The following officers of the league were elected at a meeting of its Executive Committee: Frank D. Shelley, President; William D. McCarthy, First Vice President; Herman Oberbessing, Second Vice President; P. J. McCauley, Third Vice President; Emilio Yaselli, Fourth Vice President; Francis D. Gallatin, Treasurer, and Thomas A Keenan, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 76,625, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, sapphires and diamonds, somewhere in lower New York City; $100 reward; no questions asked. C. F. Hubbs, 383 Lafayette St., New York.

LOST—German silver mesh bag, with check book and black purse, 149th St. cross-town car, between Amsterdam and 3d Av.; reward given. Baruch, 1,057 Hoe Av.

LOST.—On Saturday, May 5, near 31st St., Madison Av., amethyst hatpin, with several small diamonds. $10 reward if returned to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Lady's gold open-face watch, pin attached, Monday, May 7, Macy's, McCreery's, on 34th St.; $5 reward. Return Barker, 58 West 59th St.

LOST—Friday, white gold Oxford eyeglasses, Aeolian Hall, 5th Av. to 35th St. Reward. Radford, 145 East 35th.

LOST—One large pearl earring on Thursday. Liberal reward for return to 930 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Strayed, near East 66th St., white toy poodle, without collar. Finder please return to Mrs. L. G. Scott, 19 East 66th St. Liberal reward.

SUNDAY DECLINED $200,000 MOVIE JOB

Tells Audience He Will Not Commercialize His Face.

3,339 HIT THE TRAIL

Cheers for Roosevelt—Evangelist "Nominates" Whitman for the Presidency.

The mention of Roosevelt's name in the big Sunday tabernacle almost stampeded the afternoon and evening meetings yesterday when Billy Sunday preached his famous sermon, "Booze; or, Get On the Water Wagon." During intervals in the applause Sunday nominated his friend, Governor Whitman, for the Presidency.

The evangelist preached three times and obtained a single-day record of trail hitters. In the morning there were about 3,000 present, and 589 hit the trail. The afternoon meeting was for men only, and there were 15,000 present, including 600 men from the Bowery, a representation from the McAuley Mission and another from the Doyer Street Mission. In the afternoon, of those who listened to the attack on "booze," 1,003 came forward and promised not to drink. At night Sunday preached the same sermon, and for the first time women were allowed to attend. About 23,000 crowded into the tabernacle, and it is estimated that 10,000 could not get in. The night service brought 1,657 trail hitters.

Sunday was in the best of form. He leaped from side to side on the platform as he hammered the liquor traffic; he marched about showing a parade of drunkards, he waved the flag, and as a climax he stood upon the platform stand.

"For every dollar they pay in taxes the saloons take $40 from the workingman!" he shouted. "If the church members would vote against the saloons the latter would go to hell at once!"

In the course of the afternoon he said that Lincoln, McKinley, and Roosevelt were opposed to saloons. At the mention of Roosevelt's name there was a burst of applause, and then more when the evangelist said: "I am mighty glad Congress is big enough and American enough to say, 'Teddy, you can go to Europe and lead an army.'"

Sunday's attack on drink was supplemented by Warren S. Stone, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who said that he represented 74,000 men who practiced prohibition. To add to the enthusiasm Homer Rodeheaver sang for the first time here "The Brewers' Big Horses Cannot Run Over Me."

In the course of his remarks Sunday said he had had a chance to go into the movies. "The doctors say I am shortening my life by twenty years," he said. "Well, I don't have to preach. I could go out and in a week make enough to keep my family for a year. *I have been offered $200,000 cold just to stand before a movie camera. I said* not for $30,000,000. It is not that I am opposed to the movies, but I won't commercialize my mug, and don't you forget it."

Among the delegations who heard Sunday at night was one of 200 sailors from the battleship Brooklyn and another from the Chinese class of the First Methodist Church. The Bible class of the West End Presbyterian Church marched in headed by the Subway Band.

Sunday brought forth cheers when he said: "All credit to your brave Governor for his fight against whisky. They say he will dig his political grave. But, take it from me, he is paving his way to Washington. The whisky interests are trying to control the Federation of Labor. That is their last stand, the last gasp of the whisky gang."

Leading his imaginary parade of drunkards up and down the platform, Sunday suddenly stopped and said: "I hope the day will come when the women of this country will be given the vote. Most of the opposition to woman suffrage comes from the whisky interests."

It was announced last night that Mr. Sunday at 1 o'clock today would meet with the preachers of the various churches throughout the city for a luncheon in the Hotel Savoy.

EATABLE TRADING STAMPS.

Onions and Potatoes Replace the Paper Variety at Ridgewood, L. I.

Some of the merchants of Ridgewood, L. I., have supplemented trading stamps by giving their customers onions and potatoes. One small potato or onion is given with each 10-cent purchase. A bigger potato goes with a bigger purchase. The housewife who makes a $4 purchase gets enough potatoes for a dinner. The merchants report that the scheme is popular.

Incidentally, it is reported that it has become so popular that the proprietors of moving-picture theatres are thinking of giving a small potato and a young onion with each 10-cent ticket.

Campaign for Albany Hospital Unit

The Albany Hospital and Albany Medical College, it was announced yesterday, have united in an effort to form a base hospital medical college unit, and have submitted a plan which has been approved by the Government. The Governors of the hospital have undertaken a campaign to raise $300,000 for the unit and for the tuberculosis work and general development of the hospital. The response to their appeal has been so generous that they expect to have their fund in hand by tomorrow night. Among the contributors from New York City are George F. Baker, $25,000; Charles H. Sabin, $1,000, and Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson $1,000. The work of organizing the unit is going on under the direction of Dr. Arthur W. Elting.

Supplying Women in Men's Places.

Employers requiring the services of women to fill the places of men called to war may obtain the services of trained women by applying to the Efficiency Bureau of New York University, according to an announcement made yesterday by Hale H. Huggins, director of the bureau. The bureau, it was said, had enrolled women from the university's School of Commerce and other departments and, would co-operate with the new department of the university, which will open on May 21 to train women to do the work of men absent with the army or navy. The bureau makes no charge for its services.

Golf Players to Provide Ambulance.

The Golf Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York is preparing to provide and equip an ambulance to be used at the French front, it was announced yesterday. The board will hold its golf tournament tomorrow at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., and will then start a campaign to raise money for the ambulance. It is estimated that $2,000 will be required.

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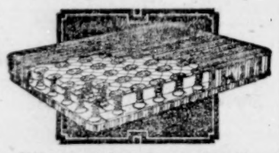

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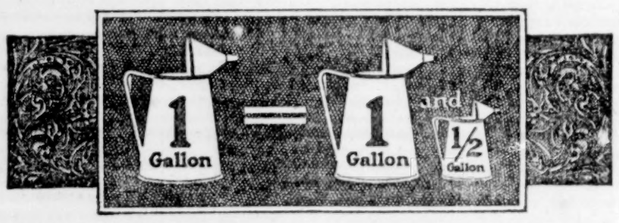
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

MARMON 34



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Scientific construction, 1100 pounds lighter weight, motor efficiency, perfect balance and reduced inertia—all these are factors that contribute to this extra mileage.

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Easy to handle, comfortable to ride in, beautiful to look at; the Marmon 34 has assumed the leadership among major-class cars.

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Kirk's Garage, 213 Brown St., New Haven, Conn.
Arthur L. Clark Co., 1710 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.
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Facts of Official Record

About Grain Consumed in Making Distilled Beverage Liquors

to correct grossly inaccurate statements as to the quantity of cereals used in the production of distilled beverage spirits.

Here are the facts—

(Taken from the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

	Production in the U. S. 1916		Used in Making Distilled Liquors 1916	
Wheat	607,557,000 bushels	(60 lbs.)	3,373 bushels	56 lbs.
Barley	183,536,000 "	(48 ")	4,480,736 "	
Oats	1,129,182,000 "	(32 ")	9,807 "	
Rye	41,884,000 "	(56 ")	3,116,612 "	
Corn	2,717,932,000 "	(56 ")	32,069,542 "	

Of this quantity 8,000,000 BUSHELS were used in the manufacture of denatured alcohol; 7,000,000 BUSHELS in making alcohol for export; and 5,000,000 BUSHELS in the production of commercial alcohol used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts, perfumery, medicines, chemicals, etc.

The amount of grain used in producing distilled beverage spirits was under 20,000,000 BUSHELS.

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. of this amount was returned to the farmers as stock food.

The net consumption was, therefore, only 13,000,000 BUSHELS.

This is less than ONE-THIRD OF ONE PER CENT. of the annual cereal production of the country.

The value of the grain consumed was less than $13,000,000.

From the product of this grain the United States derives a revenue of $102,864,437.

Is there any other way by which material worth $13,000,000 can be utilized to provide this great amount of revenue?

N. Y. State Wholesale Liquor Dealers Ass'n.

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